

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Faculty Athletics Committee
Minutes of Meeting: October 11, 2016

Present: **Committee Members:** Lissa Broome, Carol Folt, Melissa Geil, David Guilkey, Daryhl Johnson, Steven Knotek, Josefa Lindquist, Layna Mosley, Darin Padua, Andrew Perrin, John Stephens, Deborah Stroman, Kim Strom-Gottfried

Advisors: Michelle Brown (Director, ASPSA), Bubba Cunningham (Athletics)

Guests: Debbi Clarke (Consultant to Provost, Process Review Group), Ivy Ingle (DTH), Karen Moon (Media Relations), Joy Renner (Department of Radiologic Sciences)

I. Welcome and Administrative Matters

Layna Mosley, committee chair, called the meeting to order and asked everyone in the room, including guests, to introduce themselves.

The minutes from the September meeting were approved.

The Process Review Group meets on October 12 at noon and on November 14 at noon.

Topic experts should gather information to focus meeting discussions for the following FAC meetings:

- November 8 – Advising
- December – Admissions
- February – Academics
- April – Student-Athlete Experience

In addition, Lissa Broome will review and get feedback on proposed NCAA legislation at the November meeting.

Deborah Stroman announced a Kenan Institute event for October 14 called “What’s Next,” focusing on post-election economic and policy issues. The Center of Sport Business was recently established at the Kenan Institute with Stroman as its director. Part of the Center’s focus will be on sports and society, including economic issues, social issues, and issues of diversity and inclusion.

II. Athletic Director’s Remarks

Athletic Director Bubba Cunningham discussed the decision to play football on Saturday, October 8, notwithstanding the rain and wind accompanying Hurricane Matthew. At 5:00 p.m. on Friday, October 7, based on a forecast of 3 inches of rain and wind, and upon consultation

with law enforcement and public safety officers, the athletic department decided to move forward with the game on Saturday. Both teams and the game officials were already in town. Unfortunately, around 6 inches of rain fell, rather than the 3-5 inches forecast.

Cunningham invited FAC members to attend and spread the word about the Game Day 5K held each home football game day and beginning and ending at Fleet Feet Sports in Carrboro. Chancellor Folt was asked about the Tar Hell Tailgate faculty talks that preceded home football games. She said that, with regret, these had not been scheduled for 2016 since the attendance, notwithstanding excellent speakers, had been very light in 2015. In part the sparse attendance may have been because many of the early home game times that meant that the talks occurred at 9:30. The committee suggested that Friday evenings be considered and shared the Chancellor's regret that these opportunities to highlight faculty research had not been better attended.

The ACC neutral site championships located in North Carolina for 2016-17 have been relocated to venues outside of the state.

John Stephens asked if we might learn more about the new ACC Television Network at a future meeting. Cunningham will ask Ken Cleary from Athletics to give his presentation on the Network and will schedule a time for this with Mosley.

III. Chancellor's Remarks

Chancellor Folt noted that University Day was celebrated earlier in the day with a speech delivered by Steve Farmer. Twenty-one new fellowships and grants named for campus pioneers were also announced. UNC System President Margaret Spellings will be inaugurated at Memorial Hall on Thursday, October 13.

The "Seats for Service" for football games has been well received and all local first responders have been able to attend a Carolina football game thanks funds donated to the Athletics Department by fans for this purpose. Based on suggestions from the FAC and others, the athletics department is reaching out to schools in the communities most affected by the ACC's decision to remove neutral site championships from North Carolina – Greensboro, Charlotte, and Cary – to make arrangements for students to attend athletic competitions in Chapel Hill.

IV. Faculty Athletics Representative's Update

Lissa Broome's FAR Update is attached. The update includes feedback from the FAC, SAAC, head coaches, and ASPSA academic counselors on the proposed autonomy time balance legislation.

Broome will work with the Academics representatives to present academic data captured by the NCAA's Institutional Performance Program. The program provides the ability to compare UNC's performance with that of 7 or more other schools.

Mosley gave FAC's annual report at the October 7 Faculty Council meeting and Broome presented her annual FAR Report then as well. A question was asked about whether FAC could

collect and report academic performance data for student-athletes broken down by the Group 1, 2, or 3 admissions groups. Mosley responded that in December 2015 FAC had met in closed session with Steve Farmer from admissions to review data like this and plans to do so again this year. Committee members noted the importance of ensuring that feedback on performance of admitted students continuously informs the admissions process. Some committee members were concerned about public dissemination of performance information and its labeling effect on students. Others pointed out that there may also not be a consensus on what it means to succeed at UNC.

V. ASPSA Summer Programming and ASPSA Progress Reports

ASPSA Director Michelle Brown talked about the programming ASPSA offered this summer to about 60 incoming student-athletes. The academic programming was offered on the Friday afternoon and Saturday at the end of the first week of Summer Session II. In the past, academic programming was offered throughout Summer Session II. The new model is intended to provide students the information they need as they begin their college level studies in a timely and efficient format. Eventually, Brown hopes the programming can be moved to the weekend before Summer Session II begins. The program included:

- Student-faculty panel with tips and strategies for how to be successful in college
- An ice cream social to allow students to interact with faculty members and students who play on different teams
- Student conduct issues
- Rotating workshops in smaller groups
- The Strong Interest Inventory was administered as part of an introduction to majors and careers. ASPSA academic counselors have been trained to administer the inventory. The students took the survey online.

The programming was well-received by the students. Of the 25 who provided feedback on the program over 44% said they gained greater knowledge of majors, 60% gained greater knowledge of course offerings, and 52% learned more about opportunities for further involvement on campus.

Another goal Brown has for the program is to explore a for-credit transition course which might be an expansion of a current 1-credit course the University offers called the Science of Learning. FAC members suggested that ASPSA consider having students retake the Strong Interest Inventory in their 3rd or 4th year since their interests may change over time.

ASPSA just began sending out student progress reports online (instead of paper copies) to collect information on student-athlete course performance. Faculty may disclose this information to ASPSA academic counselors pursuant to FERPA since the counselors have a legitimate educational purpose in receiving this information. It is important that UNC email be used to communicate the information. One FAC member noted that faculty have to enter each student's name on a form and that this is time consuming in a large class. ASPSA is exploring a technology solution and may consider using an excel spreadsheet to which faculty could import data.

VI. Exit Surveys for Student-Athletes

Committee members reviewed the 2016 Student-Athlete Survey. Sixty or so students completed the survey which is administered annually to student-athletes who have completed their athletic eligibility. The survey is now administered online. The Student-Athlete Experience topic experts will review the results and Nicki Moore from Athletics will be invited to a meeting to discuss the survey in further detail. Joy Renner, former FAC chair, noted that a different survey instrument had previously been endorsed by FAC. She also reminded the Department of Athletics that the survey should be administered to fall sport athletes who had exhausted their eligibility at the end of their seasons.

VII. Report from the Committee on the Future of Sport

John Stephens reminded the committee that the first forum hosted by the Committee on the Future of Sport on Student-Athlete Time Demands was held on September 14, preceding our September 15 FAC meeting. Once the committee reviewed the feedback on the forum, they learned that some thought the student-athletes who spoke at the forum might not be representative of all student-athletes and that it was important to get input from other student-athletes, although an additional forum might not be the best way to get that information. Renner said that an online survey on the time demands on student-athletes was completed last year, but for various reasons not distributed. Another suggestion was to reach out more to alumni who have had time to reflect back on their experiences as student-athletes.

VIII. NCAA Myth Busters

Lissa Broome reviewed some PowerPoint slides that were presented at a recent conference of Division IA FARs on NCAA Myth Busters. The committee reviewed 2 of the 14 myths:

- Student-athletes have become more realistic about their professional and Olympic prospects
 - Data from an NCAA nationwide survey indicated that a much higher percentage of student-athletes believe they will have professional or Olympic opportunities than those that actually do. At institutions at the competitive level of UNC, however, many students do actually have these opportunities either in the U.S or around the world.
- Over the past 10 years, we have seen substantial increases in APR scores, and will continue to see gains for years to come.
 - APR scores are increasing so that many teams who perform very well are not receiving the NCAA Public Recognition Awards reserved for the teams in the top 10% of the APRs for their sport. For instance, 16% of all teams had a multi-year APR score of 1000 (a perfect score), meaning that in some sports anything less than perfect does not receive the Public Recognition Award.

When time permits throughout the year, the Committee can review any of the other NCAA Myths from the PowerPoint.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30.

Minutes respectfully submitted by Lissa Broome

Attachments

Update to FAC from the Faculty Athletics Representative

List of NCAA Myths discussed in PowerPoint

Slides reviewed from NCAA Myth Busters PowerPoint

**Update to FAC from the Faculty Athletics Representative
October 11, 2016**

NCAA

1. NCAA Legislation --Autonomy Conferences -- Time Balance
 - a. Gathered feedback on concepts (see pages 3-5)
 - i. FAC (9/15)
 - ii. UNC Head Coaches (9/27)
 - iii. UNC SAAC (9/27)
 - iv. ASPSA Academic Counselors (10/4)
 - b. Discussed at ACC meeting (10/5 - 10/6)
 - c. Timeline
 - i. Feedback due from conferences by October 19 (ACC to discuss October 5-6)
 - ii. Sponsor can modify until November
 - iii. Final proposals issued on December 1
 - iv. ACC Legislative meeting on December 7
 - v. NCAA Autonomy Legislative Session on January 20
2. NCAA Legislation -- Division I
 - a. Proposals related to limiting/curbing early recruiting
 - b. Proposal related to APR, but only for MBB
 - i. Currently, if a student transfers eligible, but with a cumulative GPA under 2.6, the school from which the student is transferring loses an eligibility as well as a retention point in the APR calculation
 - ii. Under proposal, the institution that accepts the transfer would lose an APR point, but the lost point may be regained if the transfer graduates from the second institution.
 - iii.

ACC

1. ACC Meetings in Chapel Hill October 5-6
 - a. Chancellor Folt welcomed the group
 - b. Litigation Update
 - i. Supreme Court denied certiorari in the *O'Bannon* litigation
 - ii. *Jenkins* case is ongoing
 - iii. *Arrington* case -- gathering data for anyone who has played to participate in class settlement of \$75 million for medical monitoring
 - c. Executive Committee will form a committee to review scheduling models and missed class time
 - d. Maximizing S-A input into the governance meetings

- i. Consider whether the three S-A reps should present their general thoughts to the joint group and then meet with individual groups for discussion
 - ii. Should three reps divide up and sit with either FAR, AD, or SWA group for all of their meetings (except where it may not be appropriate?)
 - iii. Should the time of SAs at the governance meetings be concentrated into one-day of the meeting instead of over entire meeting period?
- e. Potential topics for Council on Presidents meeting with ADs, SWAs, and FARs in March
 - i. Diversity and inclusion -- the role of student-athletes and athletics
- f. Use of the Institutional Performance Program (IPP) data -- academics, students, leadership, financial
- g. Action items
 - i. ACC baseball tournament expanded to include additional pool play games. No impact on class time since the tournament takes place outside of the regular academic year.
 - ii. Alcohol sales may be offered at all neutral-site ACC Championships in the discretion of the SWAs. This policy and its implementation will be reviewed annually.
- 2. ACC Provosts met at N.C. State on October 3.
 - a. ACC Academic Consortium
 - i. Erianne Weight and the Center for Research in Intercollegiate Athletics advanced a proposal for Athletics in Higher Education Collaborative Research Initiative
 - 1. Identify resource and knowledge gaps held by ACC FARs and FAC members
 - 2. Facilitate funded opportunities for ACC faculty and student to research issues related o athletics in higher education and student-athlete welfare
 - 3. Develop an online platform for athletics related multi-media educational resources and inter-institutional information sharing to be utilized by ACC institutions at no coast and for non-ACC schools for a small cost to sustain the platform after the ACCAC seed funding is consumed.
 - ii. Unfortunately, this proposal was not included in the ACCAC's funding for 2016-17 or 2017-18.

UNC

- 1. Annual Report to Faculty Council on October 7

**Feedback on Autonomy Time Balance Legislation
UNC-Chapel Hill**

8 - Hour Dead Period

UNC-CH SAAC

- Is 8 hours enough if you want to ensure 8 hours of sleep a night? Maybe 9 or 10 would be better.

7 consecutive Days Off Post-Season

UNC-CH SAAC

- Like this idea
- Would not impact some sports like baseball
- Men's soccer already gets this
- How would it work for golf and rowing where season extends over two semesters?

Faculty Athletics Committee

- Need specific definitions around what is an elite national/international event

14 Days Off During the Academic Year

UNC-CH SAAC

- 14 days off is too much
- Reduce to 7 days off
- Men's soccer is not sure this can work
- For men's soccer in the off-season it is more beneficial to have more time to pay together
- Should this be sport specific and relate to season length?
- Track and Field will continue to train on off days
- Cross country will still run 8-9 miles on off days and have to do this to be as good as they want to be
- Women's tennis needs a lot of time. Most players played 6 hours a day before they got to college and have to reduce time spent on sport in college and can't get in the training time they need to advance their skills to the next level
- Be clear on when coaches can provide assistance to you if you are voluntarily training on off day

Head Coaches

- Softball with 56 games and 3-day series thinks the 14 days off will be impossible
- 14 days off would be impossible in men's soccer. SAs want to play more.

Time Management Plan

UNC-CH SAAC

- Like this. Many (but not all) teams already receive something similar.
- Need more certainty about whether activities listed -- like community service or hosting a recruit -- are always going to be considered "required" even if only a few people from the team do it and they volunteer for it.
- On some teams (Track & Field) hosting a recruit is voluntary; on others (WBB), it is required.
- In large teams that are individual sports (like Track & Field) there could be different plans for different students. Will this be manageable for the coaches and compliance?
- Students like knowing in advance the days off so can plan trips home. One student says he still doesn't know if he will be able to go home during fall break.
- On the other hand, it is sometimes good to have a surprise day off when the team is beat down and the coach sees they need a break.
- Students object to midnight text from coach announcing a change in the next day's schedule.

Head Coaches

- Who keeps track of all this, especially if SAs have individual time management plans? Is it coaches or compliance or both?
- Weather issues for practice/competition for outside sports

Faculty Athletics Committee

- Look in ASPSA or Academic Advising to understand the timing of mid-terms and finals and build in some off-days to allow study time.
- Chancellor: End-of-year review. Would like option to delegate this to FAC or someone else; concerned that a thorough review would require too much of her time.

Travel Cannot be a Day Off

UNC-CH SAAC

- Perhaps this should depend on the mode of travel. A short plane ride might be okay as a day off; but a long bus trip would not.

Required Athletic Activities Definition

UNC-CH SAAC

- How does film review count?
- Does participating in clinics count?
- For some teams, only freshman are required to host recruits. If this is a team sport, then how do days off work if recruiting day cannot be a day off?

Head Coaches

- If recruiting counts and H.S. recruits often come for visits on the weekend, this could be a problem since out of season many teams prefer to have off days on weekends. Do off days get moved to during the week or are recruits forced to miss H.S. to visit during the week?
- Often don't know about unofficial visits and need for student hosts until week of visit.
- Consider pulling recruiting activities off the RARA list.
- How would the Leadership Academy count? First years are required to do it. Once upper-level students opt in to further participation, they are required to attend. So, is that a required activity that cannot occur on an off day?
- If community service is voluntary, it should not count and should/could occur on an off day.

Academic Counselors

- How would requirement that attend Ram's Club donor dinner count?
- Should RARA distinguish between development activities and community service that are benefits to the student (so don't count them) and activities that benefit the institution (like media appearances, etc.)?

NCAA Myth Busters

1. Early sport specialization is problematic and is prominent among young males, especially in football and basketball (slide 4).
2. Given our educational efforts over the past few years, student-athletes have become more realistic about their professional and Olympic prospects (slide 7).
3. New Division I initial eligibility standards, effective August 1, 2016, have impacted 40% of prospective student-athletes (slide 13).
4. “One and done” in men’s basketball is a significant issue across Division I schools (slide 18).
5. Most undergraduate transfers in men’s basketball are moving to other program in Division I, often more prominent teams (slide 22).
6. The number of graduate transfers in all sports is increasing substantially (slide 27).
7. Athletics budgets -- revenues and expenses -- are increasing across the FBS (slide 31).
8. We have witnessed recent increases in the number of international student-athletes (slide 36).
9. Over the last 10 years, we have seen substantial increases in APR scores, and will continue to see gains for years to come (slide 41).
10. FARs know better than anyone what student-athletes think should be included in Countable Athletically Related Activities (CARA) (slide 45).
11. There are more female head coaches today than ever before (slide 47).
12. The quality of athletics facilities is the driving force behind student-athlete college choice in Division I (slide 50)
13. Coaches in all sports prefer that student-athletes not study abroad or intern in the off-season (slide 52)
14. Student-athletes take online classes because they think they’re easier (slide 54).



A photograph of two students walking away from the camera on a paved campus path. The male student on the left is wearing a blue polo shirt and white shorts, carrying a basketball in his right hand and a large black duffel bag over his left shoulder. The female student on the right is wearing a red t-shirt and white shorts, carrying a large grey backpack. The path is lined with green trees and a flowering bush on the right. In the background, a large building is visible through the foliage.

Myth Busters II – Using NCAA Research to Set the Record Straight

September 2016 1A FAR Annual Meeting

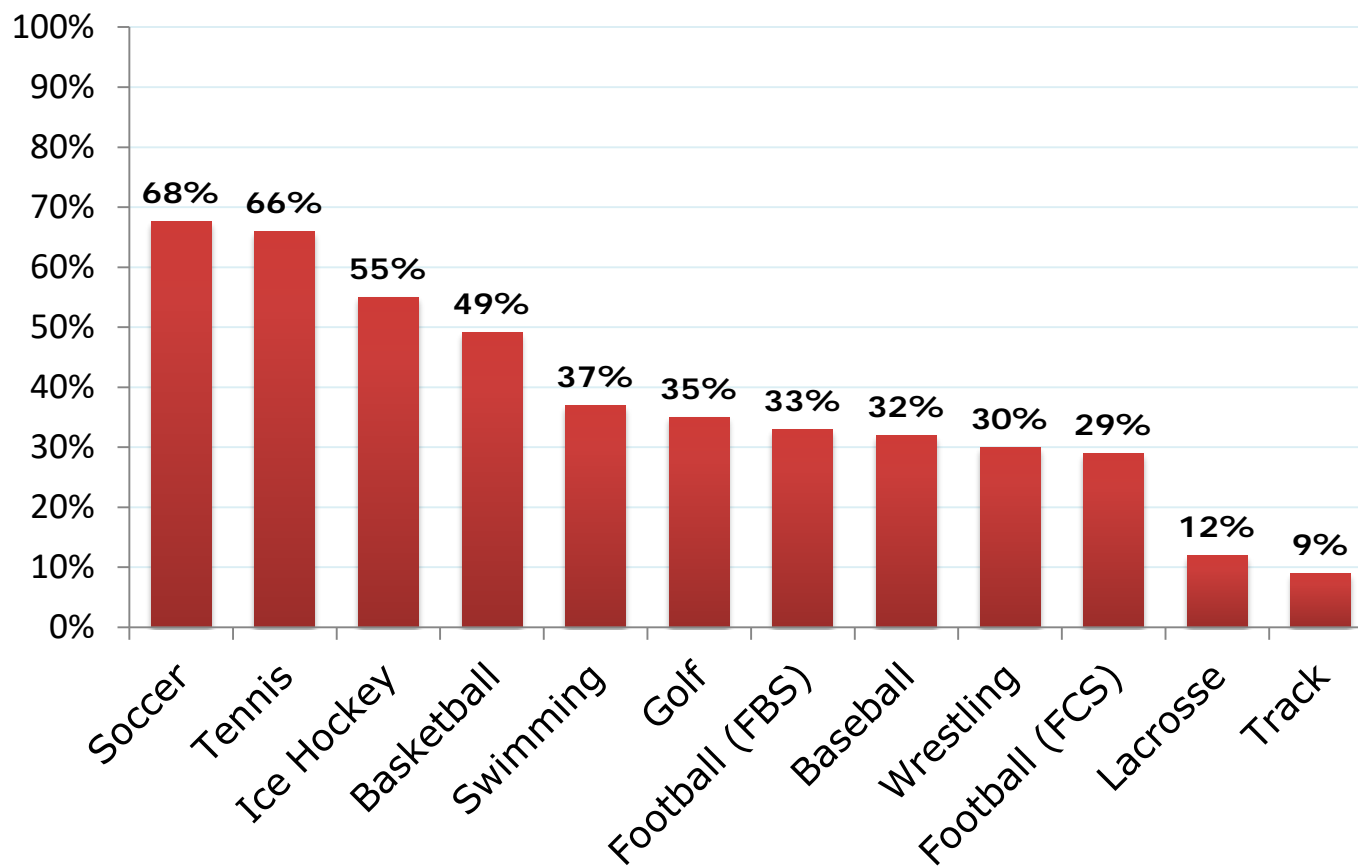


Research

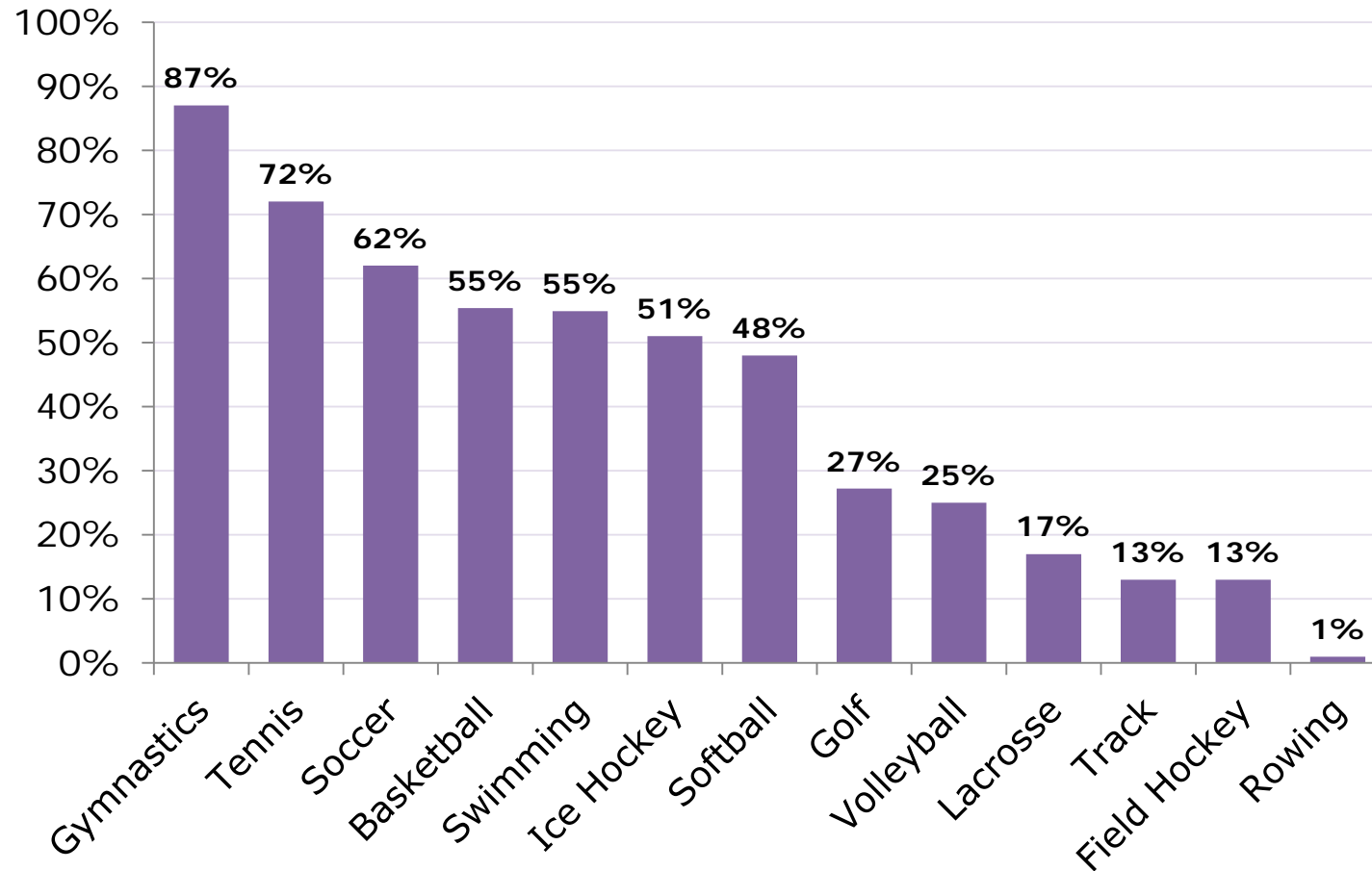
David Clough, FAR, University of Colorado
Lydia Bell, NCAA Research
Todd Petr, NCAA Research

Early sport specialization is problematic and is prominent among young males, especially in football and basketball.

Percent of Division I Men Who Specialized in their Sport by Age 12 (GOALS, 2015)



Percent of Division I Women Who Specialized in their Sport by Age 12 (GOALS, 2015)



Given our educational efforts over the past few years, student-athletes have become more realistic about their professional and Olympic prospects.

Estimated Probability of Competing in Professional Athletics

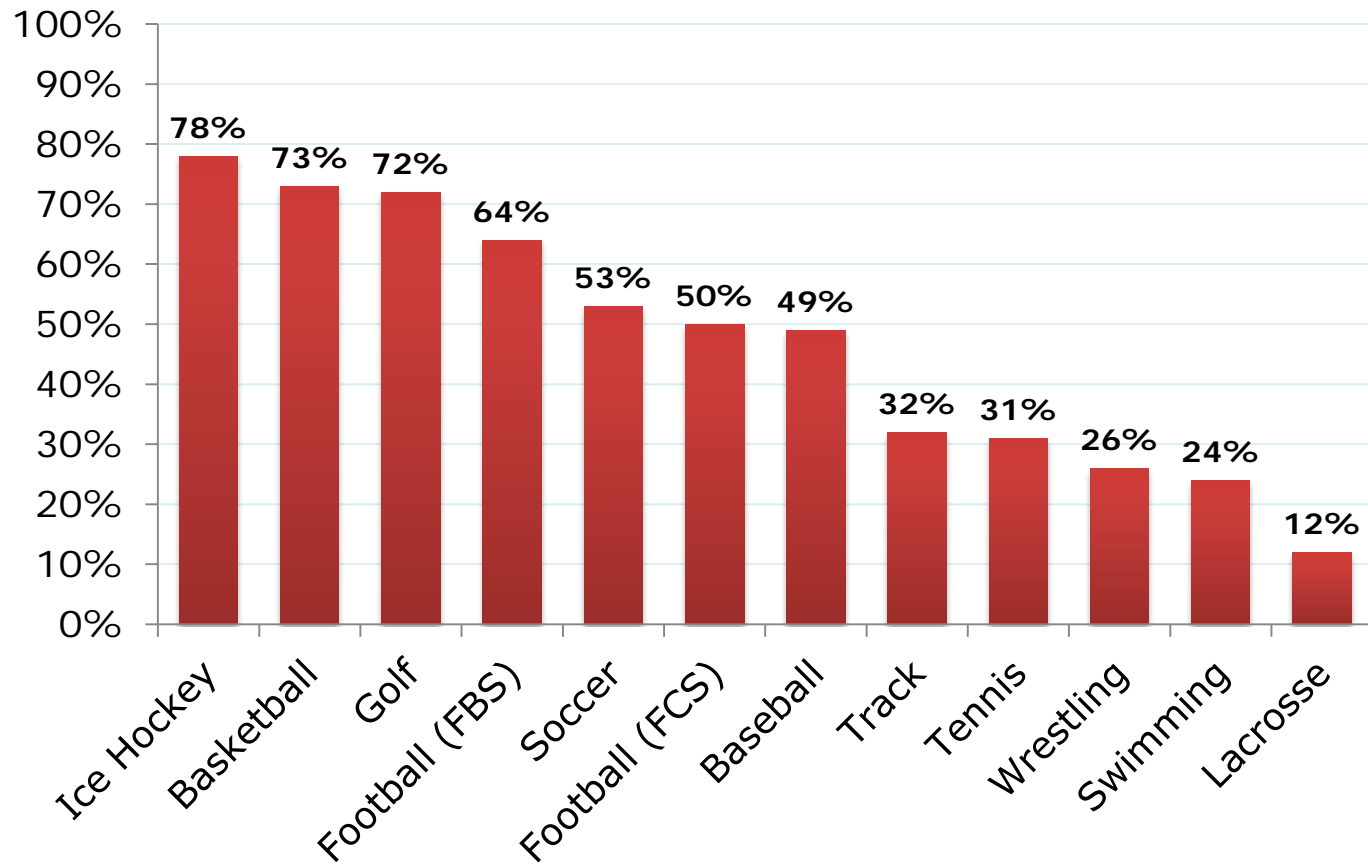
	NCAA Participants	Approximate # Draft Eligible	# Draft Picks	# NCAA Drafted	% NCAA to Major Pro*	% NCAA to Total Pro^
Football	72,788	16,175	256	256	1.6%	1.9%
M Basketball	18,697	4,155	60	46	1.1%	12.2%
W Basketball	16,589	3,686	36	33	0.9%	4.7%
Baseball	34,198	7,600	1,215	738	9.7%	--
M Ice Hockey	4,071	905	210	60	6.6%	--
M Soccer	24,477	5,439	75	75	1.4%	--

- In Division I, 32% of MBB, 15% of WBB and 5% of MFB draft-eligible players competed professionally in their first year after leaving college, including international opportunities.

* NFL, NBA, WNBA, MLB, NHL and MLS only.

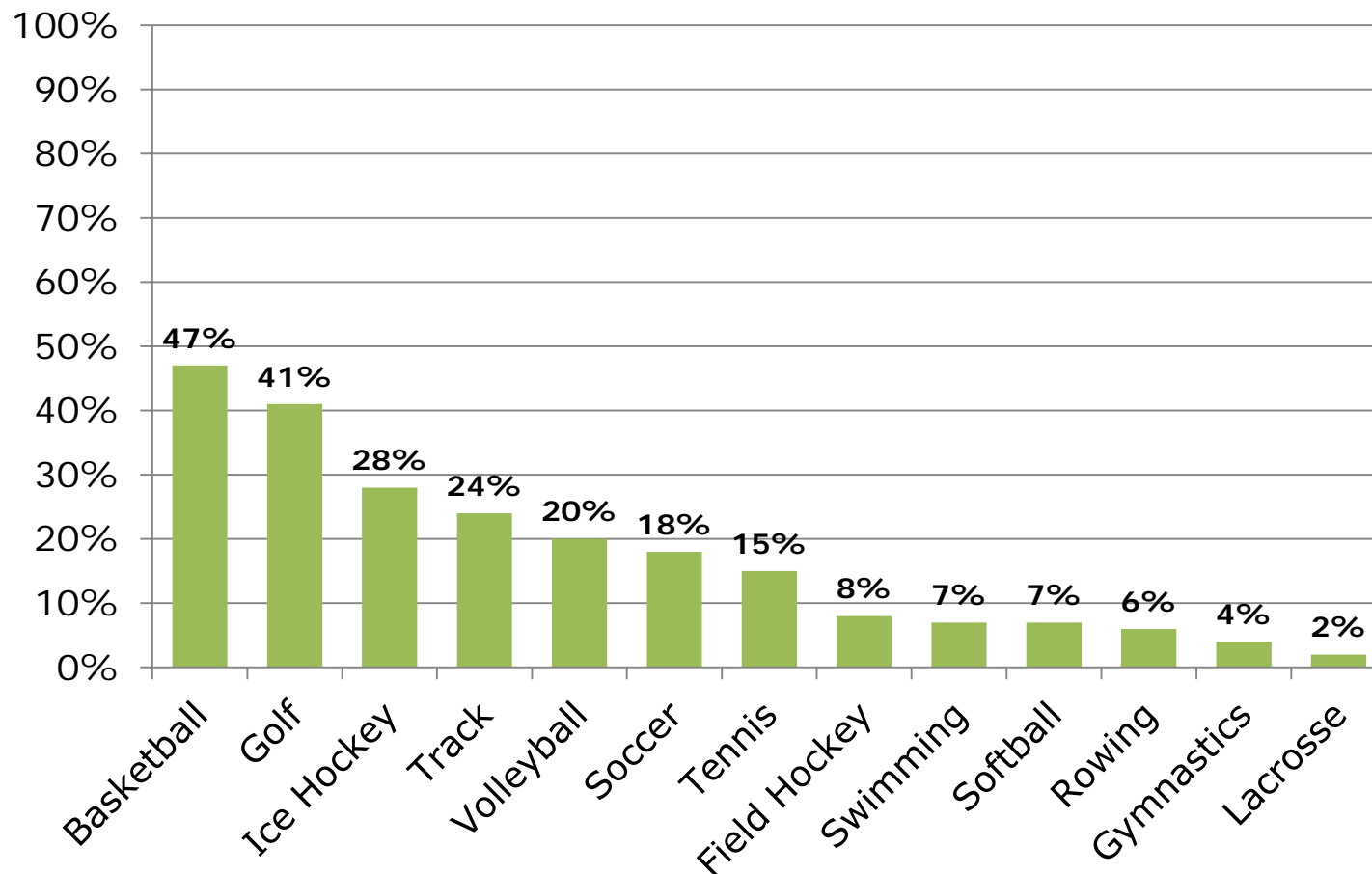
How likely do you think it is that you will become a professional and/or Olympic athlete in your sport?

(% of Division I men responding at least 'somewhat likely' – 2015 GOALS draft)



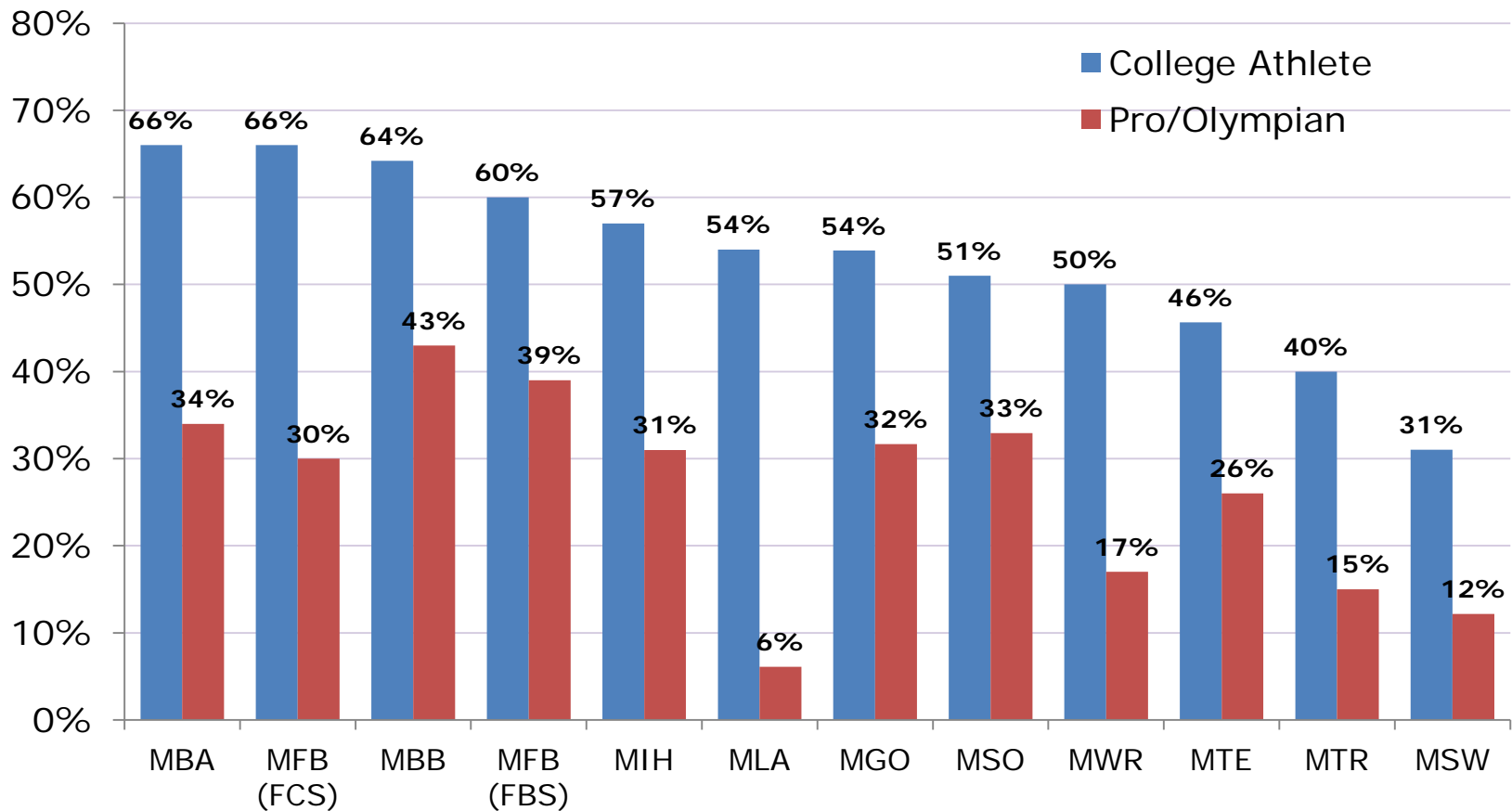
How likely do you think it is that you will become a professional and/or Olympic athlete in your sport?

(% of Division I women responding at least 'somewhat likely' – 2015 GOALS draft)



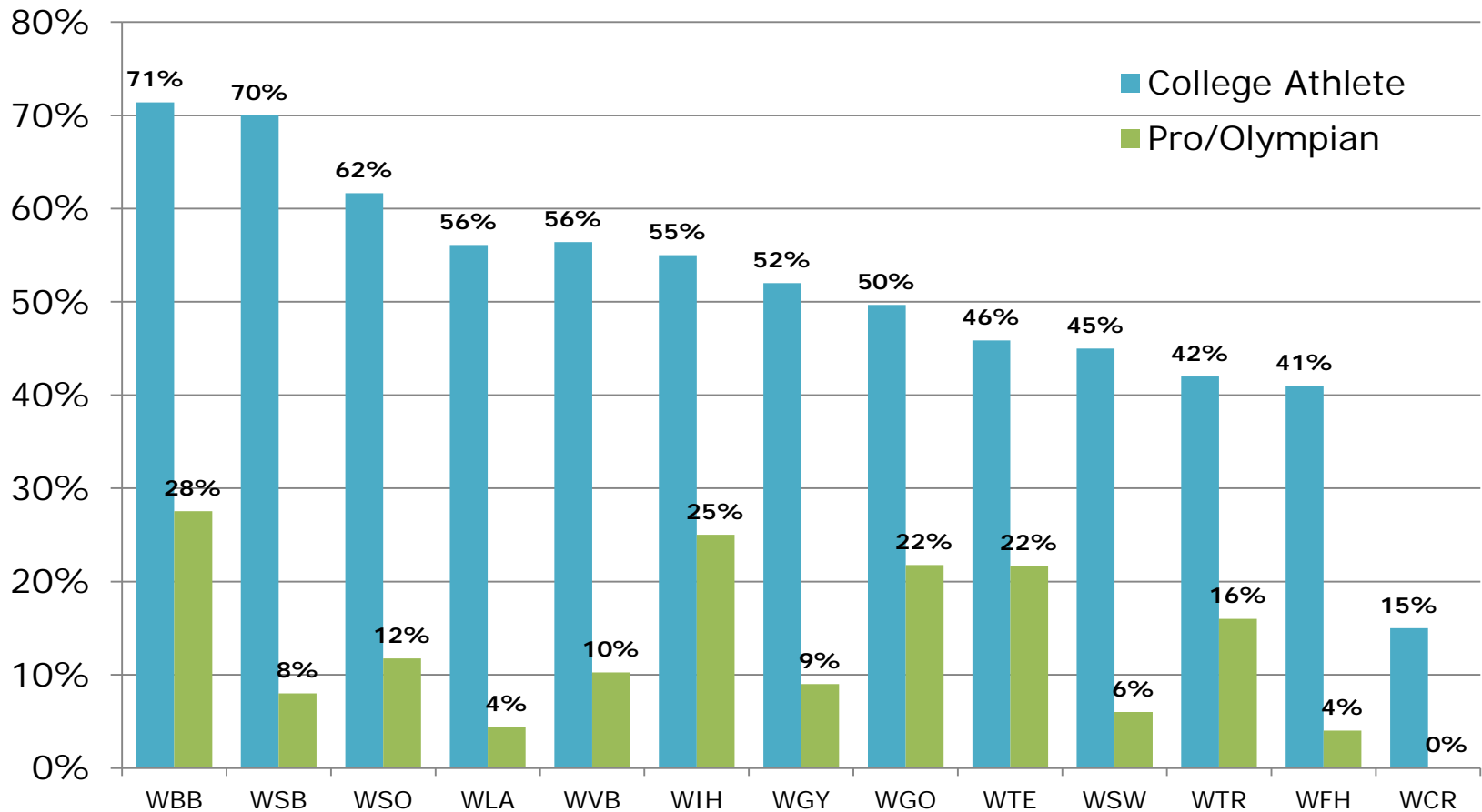
Since I was young, my family expected I would be...

(Agree/Strongly Agree, Division I Men in GOALS-2015)



Since I was young, my family expected I would be...

(Agree/Strongly Agree, Division I Women in GOALS-2015)



New Division I initial eligibility standards, effective August 1 of this year, have impacted 40% of prospective student-athletes.

Initial-Eligibility Certifications among PSAs on a Division I IRL (through September 1 of the past three years)

	2014	2015	2016
Qualifiers	92.8%	93.9%	92.6%
Non-Qualifiers	7.2%	6.1%	6.7%
Academic Redshirt	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Number of PSAs	44,916	46,880	45,917

Initial-Eligibility Certifications among PSAs on a Division I IRL (through September 1 of the past three years)

		2014	2015	2016
White	Qualifiers	94.4%	95.5%	94.6%
	Non-Qualifiers	5.6%	4.5%	5.0%
	Academic Redshirt	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Black	Qualifiers	88.5%	89.0%	87.1%
	Non-Qualifiers	11.5%	11.0%	11.6%
	Academic Redshirt	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Other	Qualifiers	90.7%	93.4%	90.8%
	Non-Qualifiers	9.3%	6.6%	8.4%
	Academic Redshirt	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%

Initial-Eligibility Certifications in Football

(through September 1 of the past three years)

	2014	2015	2016
Qualifiers	89.4%	90.7%	88.6%
Non-Qualifiers	10.6%	9.3%	9.9%
Academic Redshirt	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%

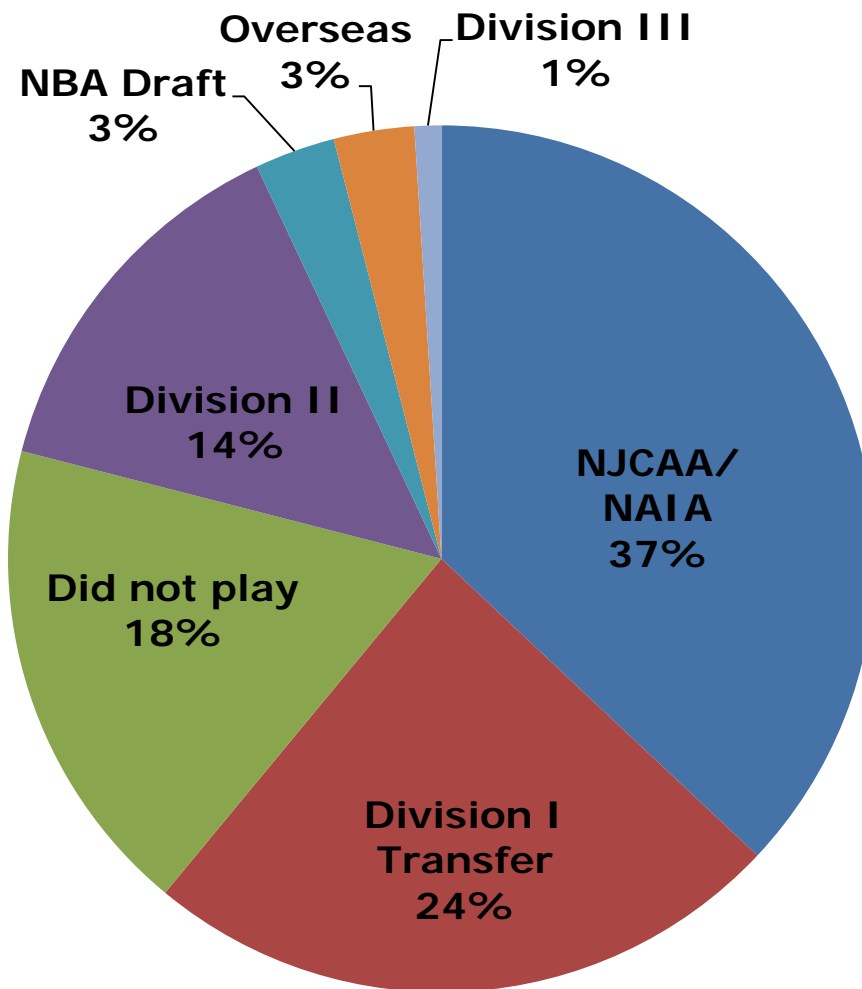
Initial-Eligibility Certifications in Men's Basketball

(through September 1 of the past three years)

	2014	2015	2016
Qualifiers	89.3%	88.9%	85.4%
Non-Qualifiers	10.7%	9.6%	13.6%
Academic Redshirt	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%

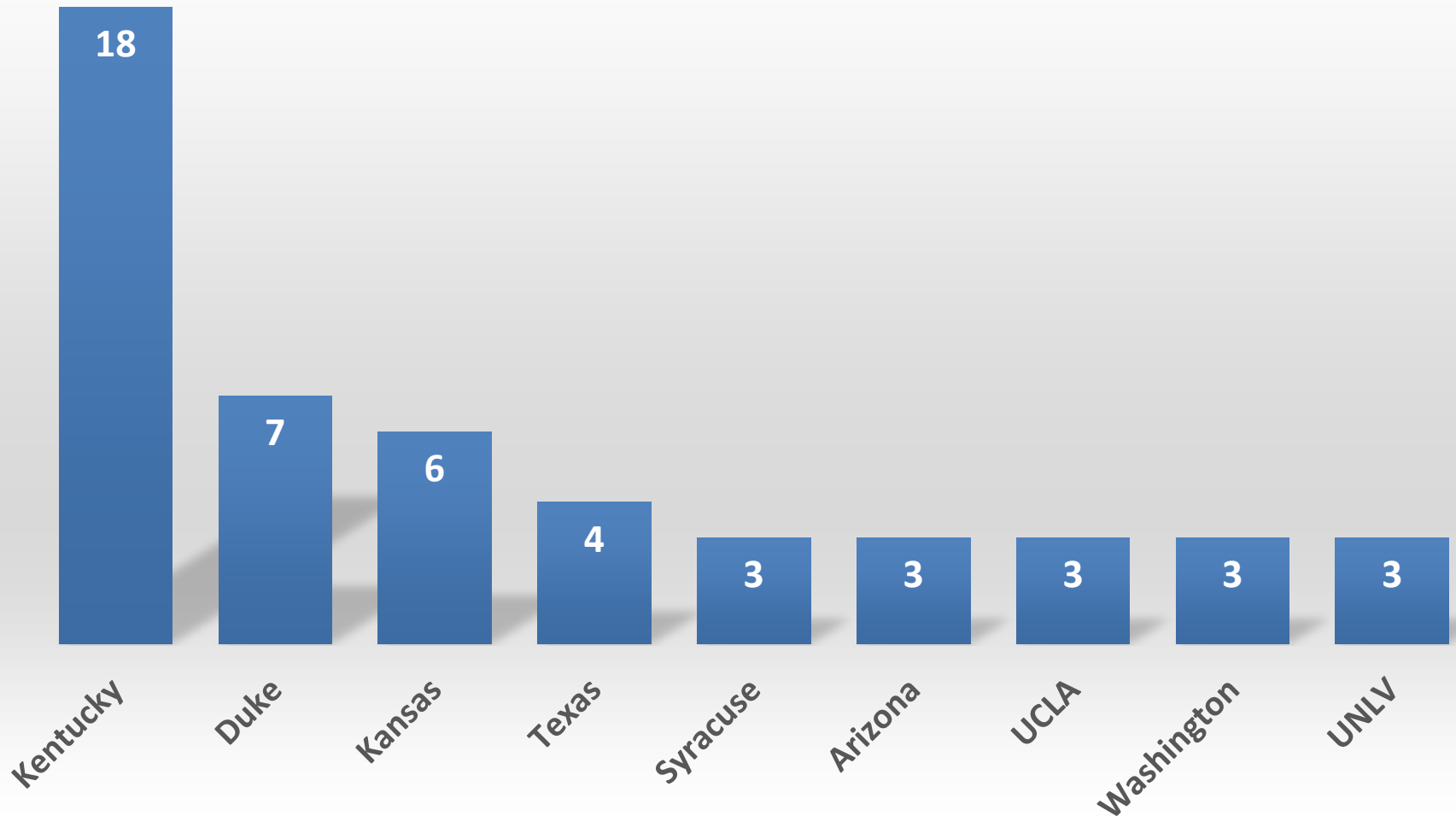
“One and done” in men’s basketball is a significant issue across Division I schools.

Destination of Division I MBB Freshmen Who Left Program After One Season



Note: Destination of the 222 (21%) Division I MBB first-year student-athletes in the 2012-13 cohort who did not return to their team for the 2013-14 season.

Number of Freshmen NBA Draftees



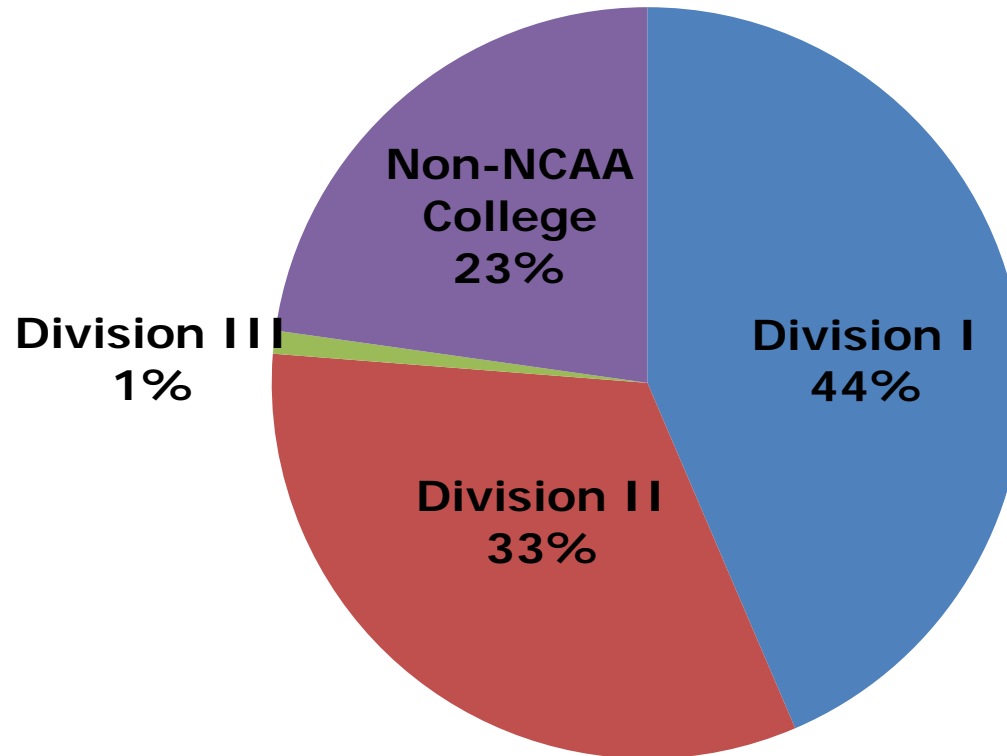
Note: Includes only programs with three or more draftees from 2010-16.

Academic Outcomes for Freshmen NBA Draftees

- ▶ Since 2010, approximately 10 men's basketball freshmen drafted per year.
- ▶ From 2011 to 2015, the men's basketball SAs who departed after one year of college:
 - ▶ Had an average core high school GPA of 2.85.
 - ▶ All but five earned their APR eligibility point in their final term of enrollment.
 - ▶ Earned a spring GPA of 2.36 on average and had a cumulative GPA of 2.82 at time of departure.
 - ▶ Only 10 of 44 departed with a cumulative GPA below 2.50.
 - ▶ 11 left with GPAs above 3.00.

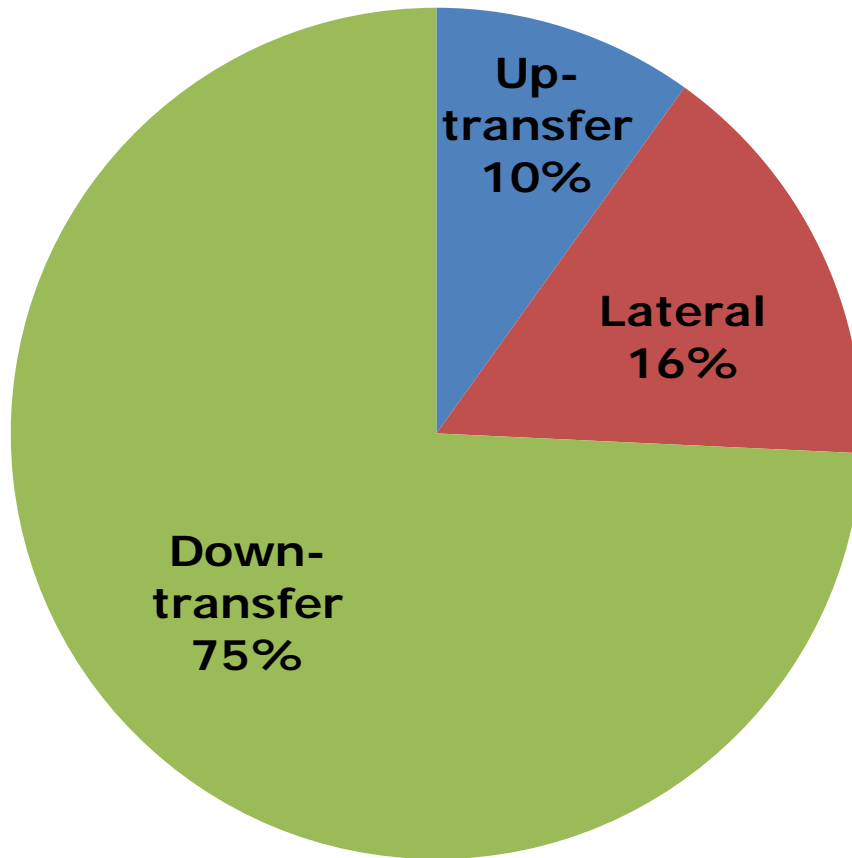
Most undergraduate transfers in men's basketball are moving to other programs in Division I, often more prominent teams.

2015-16 Transfer Destinations by NCAA Division



Includes the 528 transfers from the ESPN transfer list. Destination as of 11/18/15.

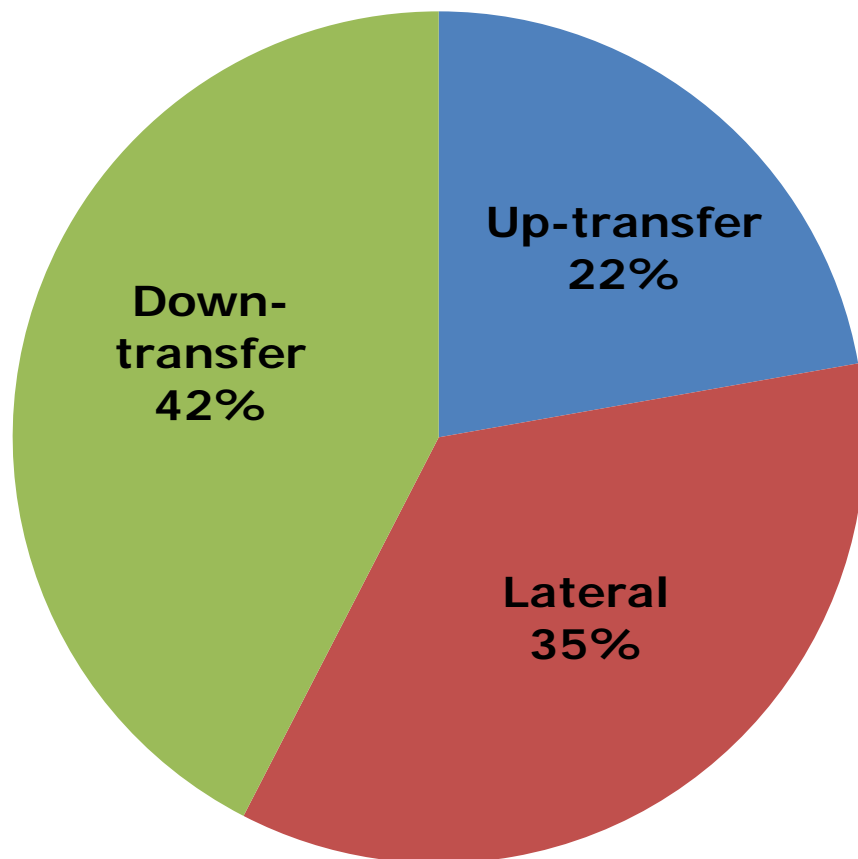
Directional Movement of Transfers



- Direction determined mainly by division and conference, but in some unique cases, program prestige.

Includes the 528 transfers from the ESPN transfer list. Destination as of 11/18/15.

Directional Movement Among Just Those MBB Players who Transferred Within Division I

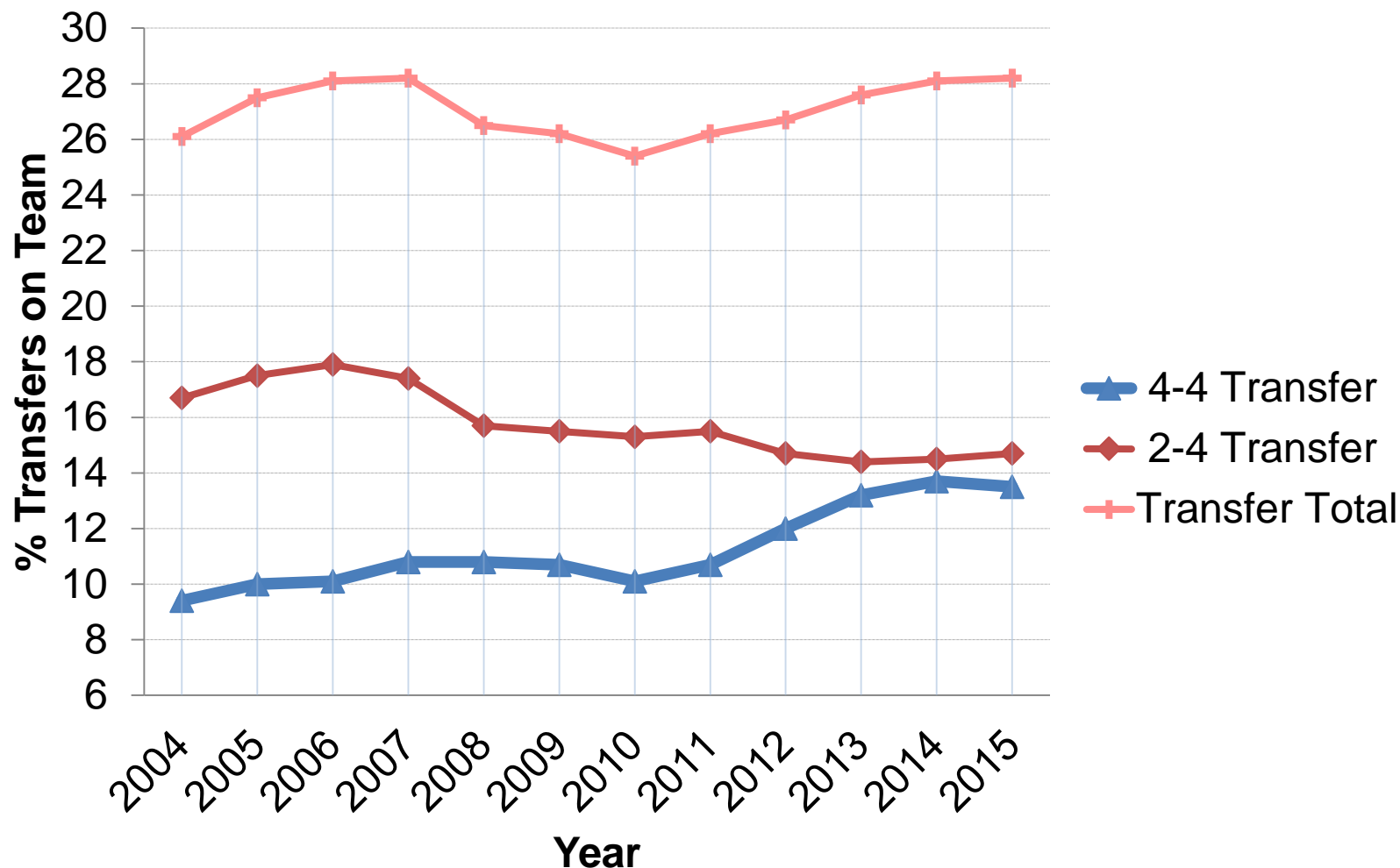


Up-transfer (N=52)

- 54% graduate students (N=28)
- 23% freshmen (N=12)

Includes the 232 Division I transfers from the ESPN transfer list. Destination as of 11/18/15.

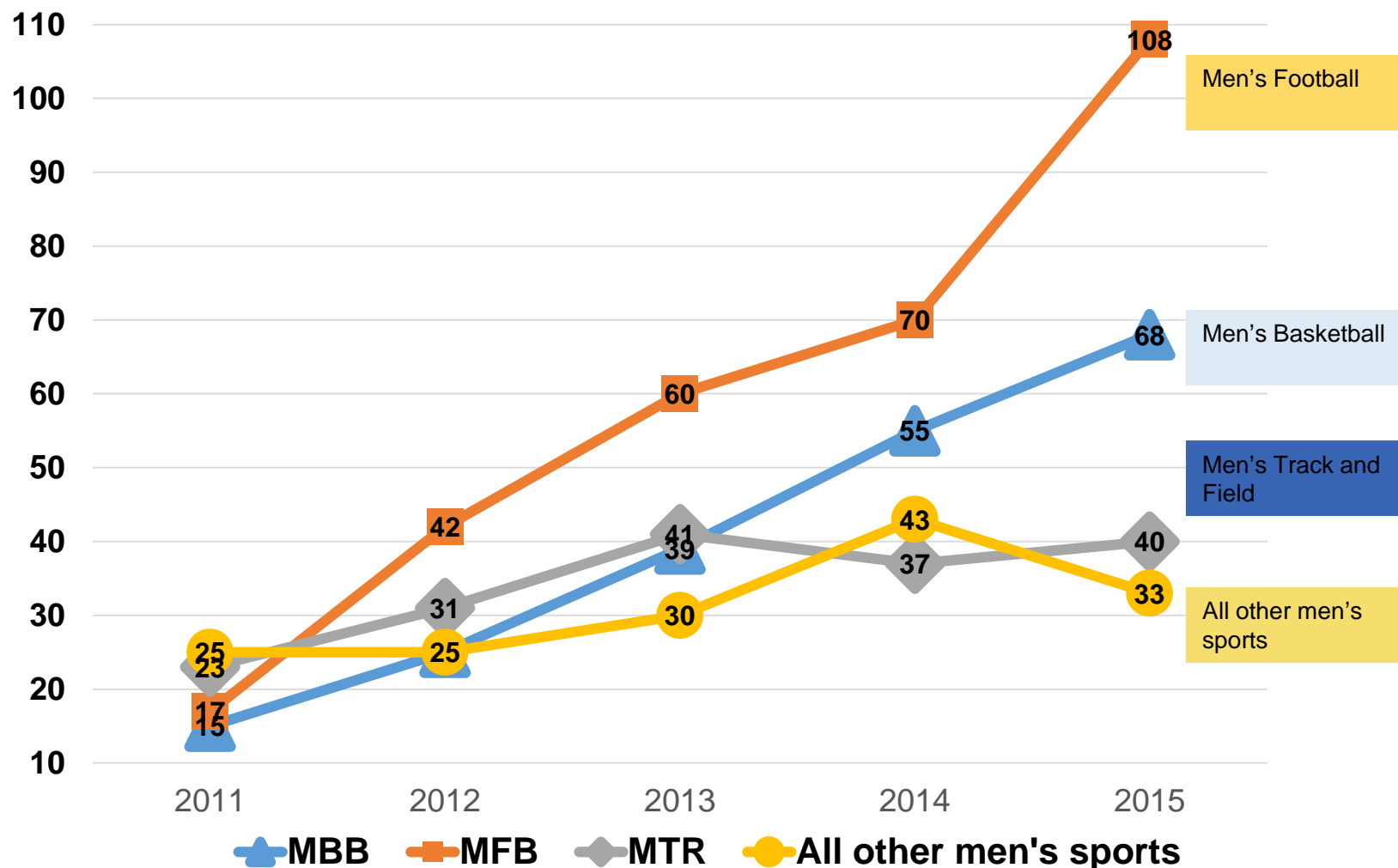
Trends in the Proportion of Men's Basketball Transfers in Division I APR Cohorts



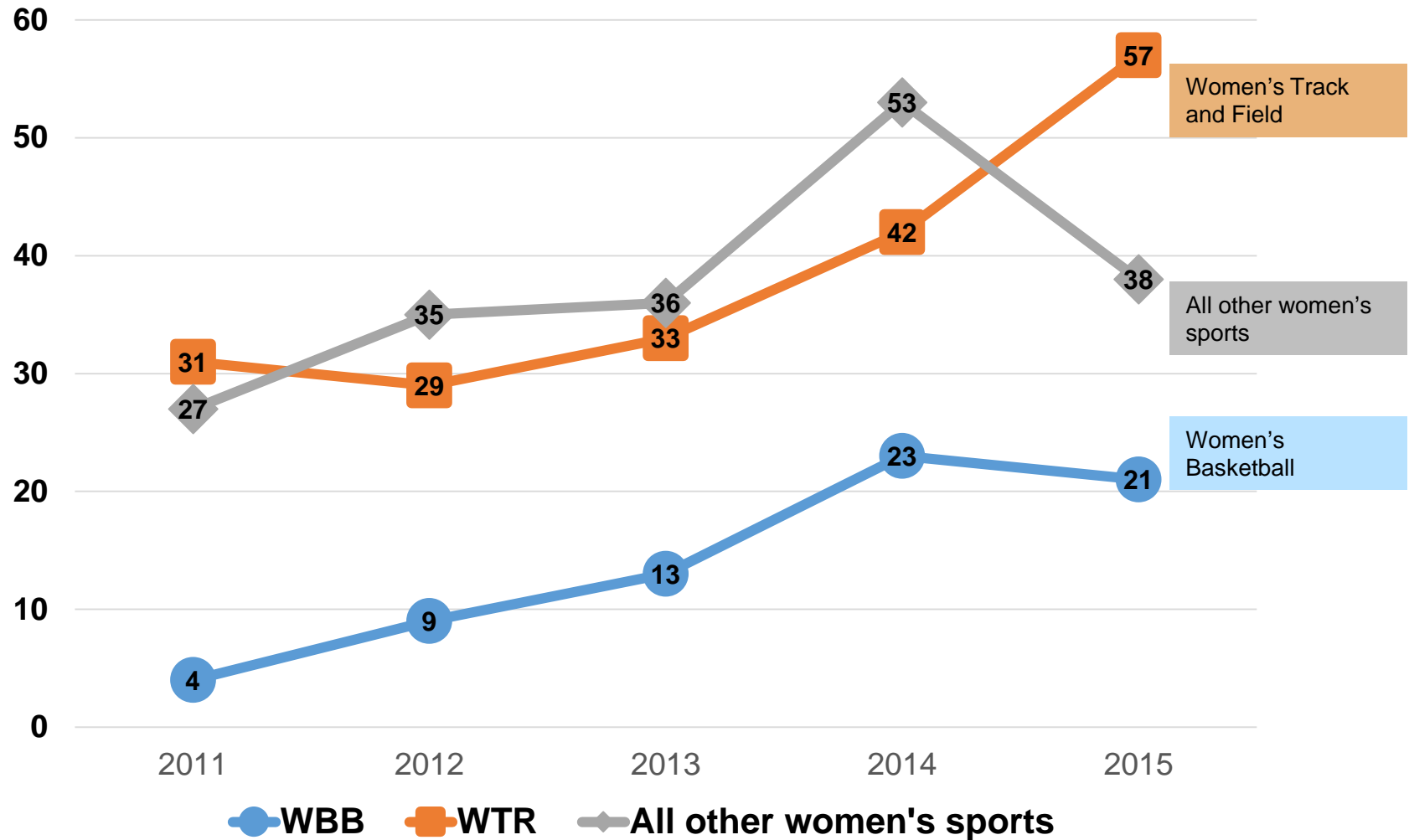
Notes: Analyses based on 323 men's basketball squads that sponsored the sport within Division I during all 12 years.

The number of graduate transfers in all sports is increasing substantially.

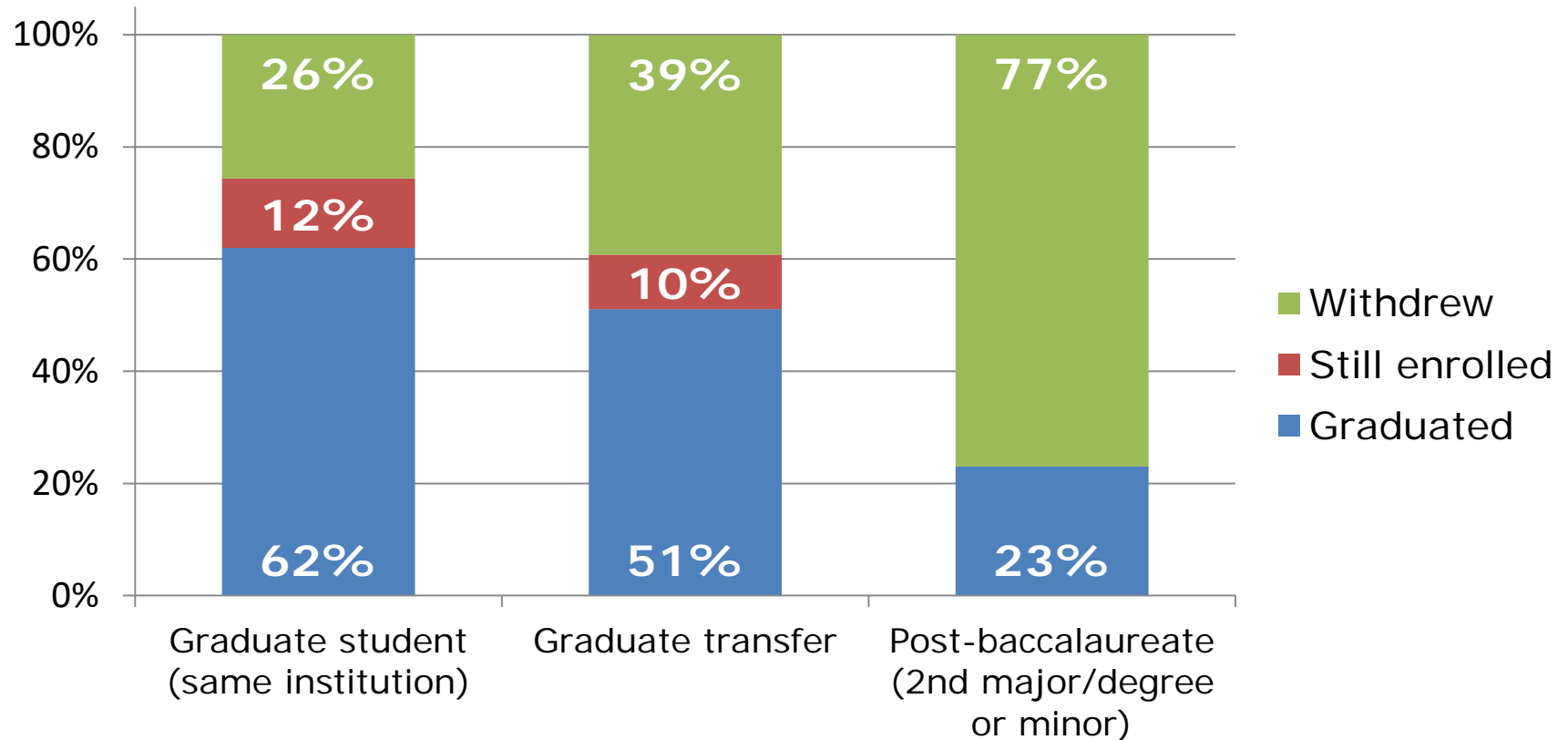
Changes in the Number of Division I Graduate Transfers (Men's Sports, 2011-2015)



Changes in the Number of Division I Graduate Transfers (Women's Sports, 2011-2015)



Completion Status by Degree Program

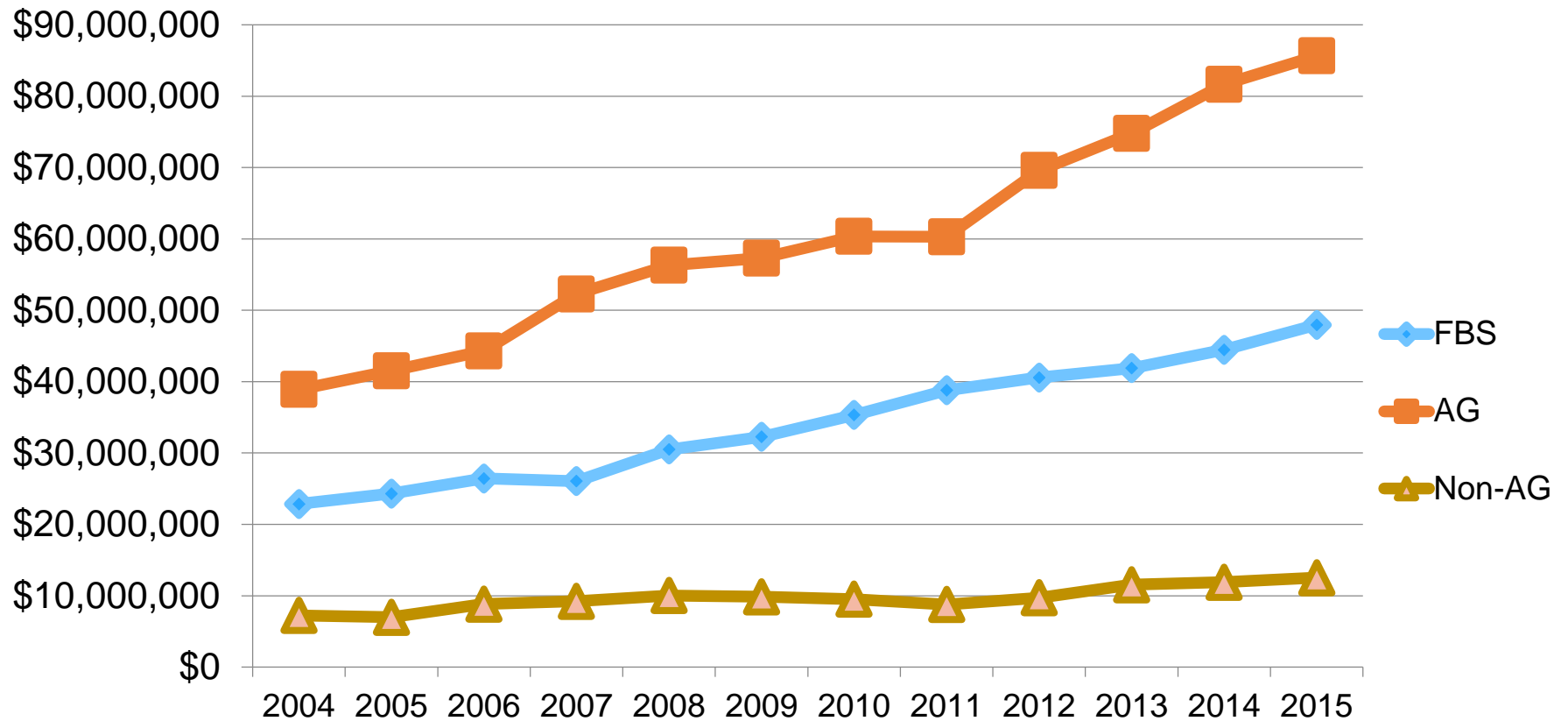


Note: Completion status after at least 4 semesters for 2012-13 and 2013-14 cohorts (assessed summer 2015).

**Athletics budgets—revenues
and expenses—are
increasing across the FBS.**

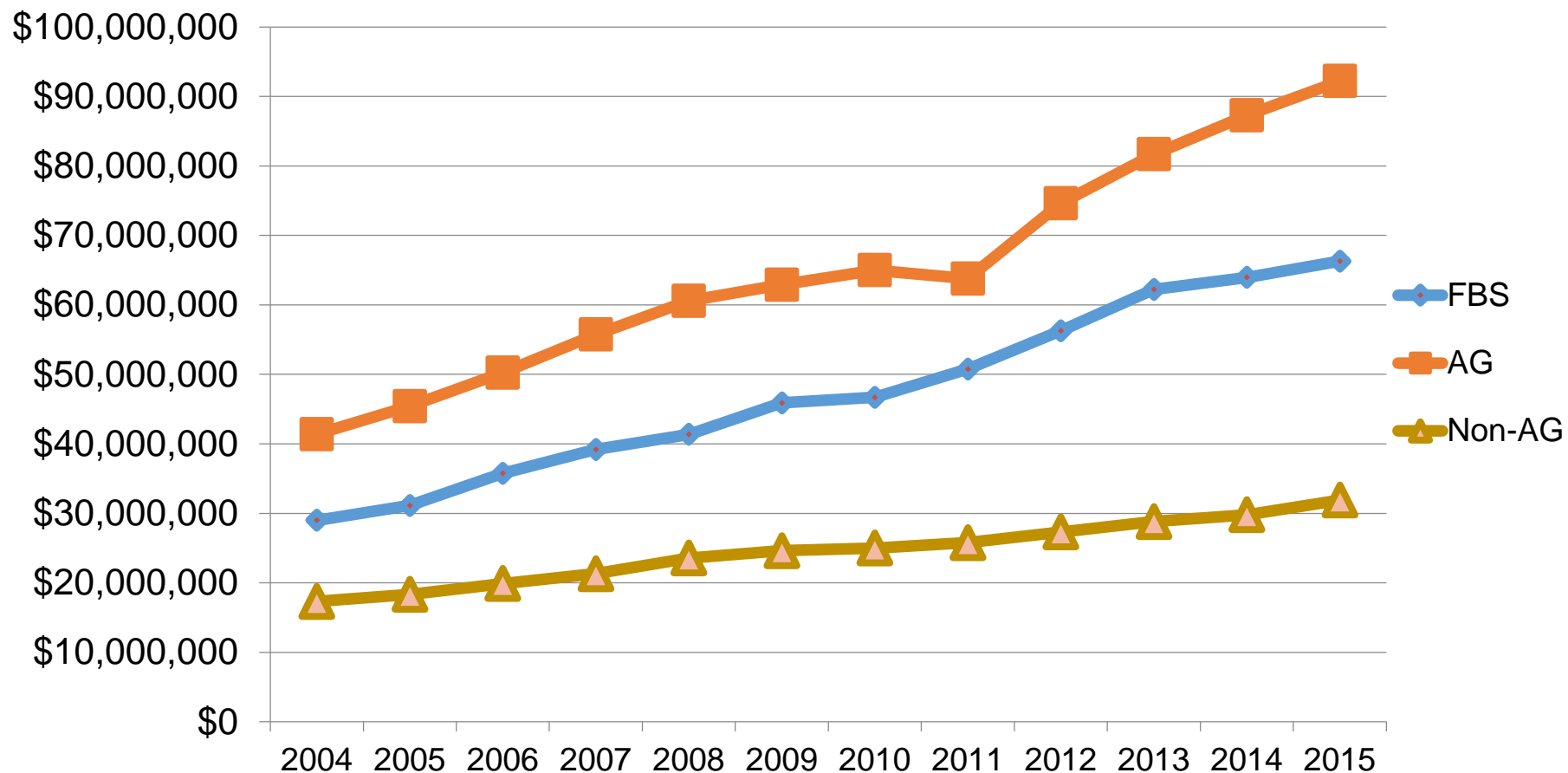
Division I FBS Median Generated Revenues

By Autonomy Group and Year (2004 – 2015)



Division I FBS Median Total Expenses

By Autonomy Group and Year (2004 – 2015)



Percentage increase from 2004-2015:

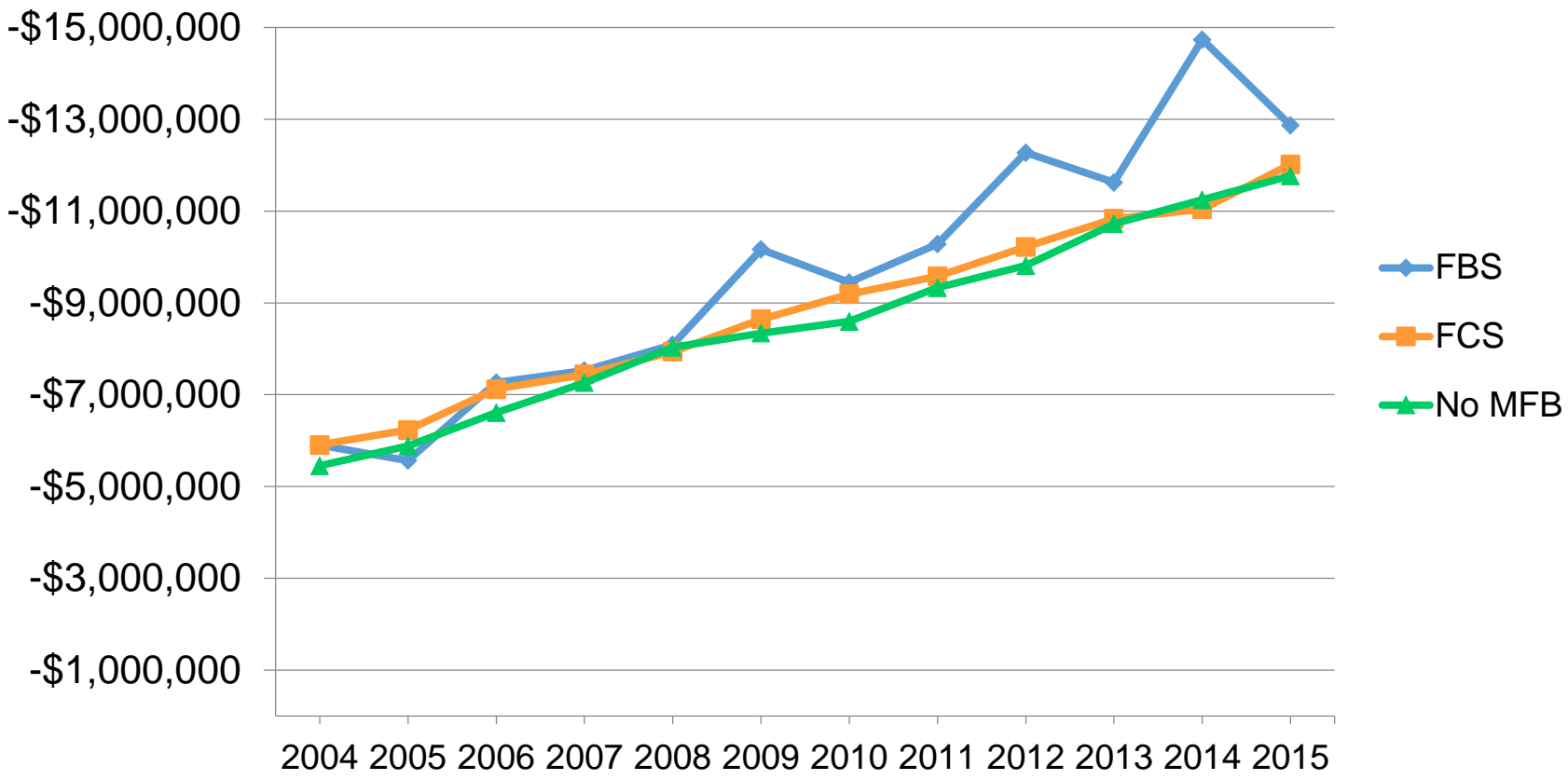
FBS = 128.7%

AG = 122.8%

Non-AG = 84.2%

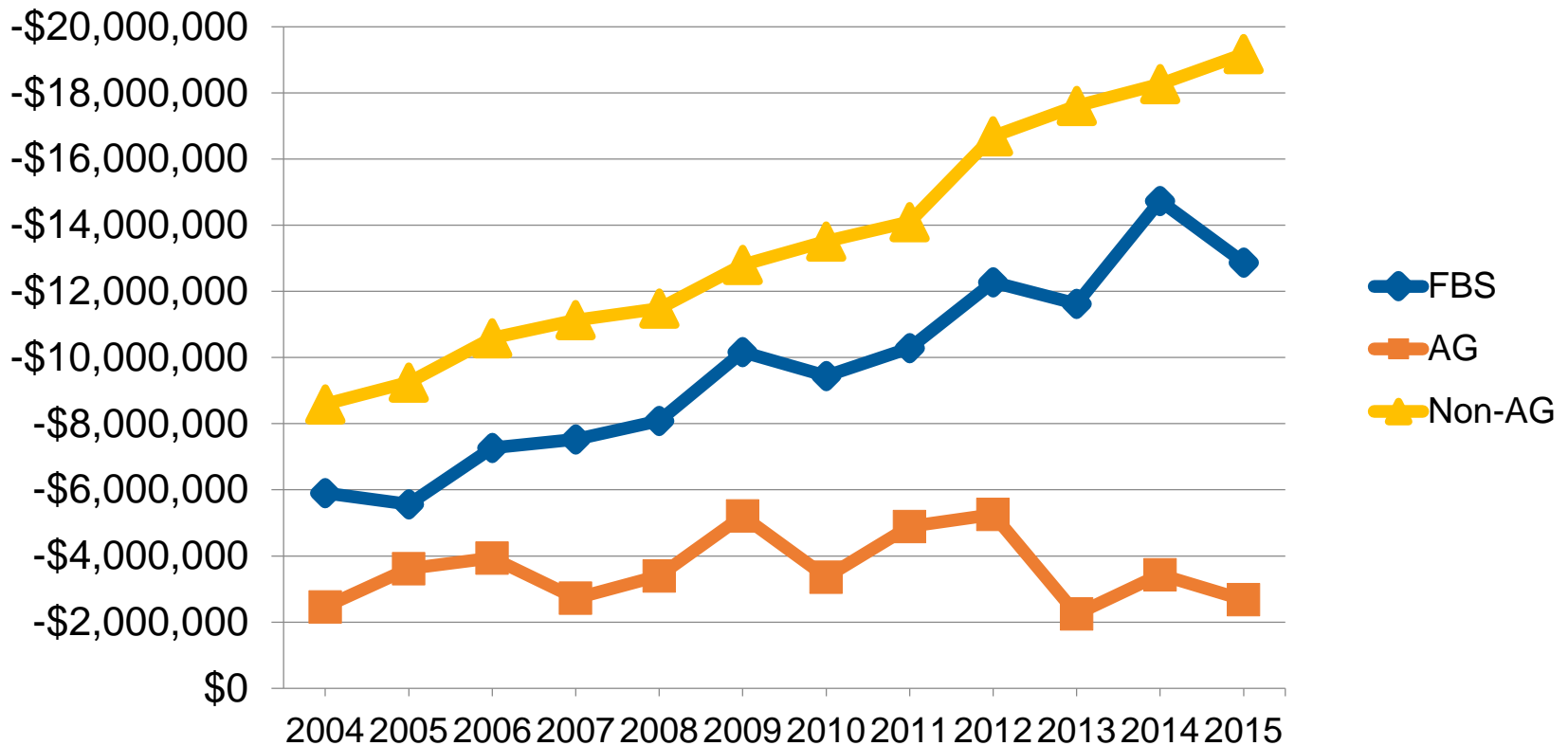
Division I Net Operating Results Excluding Allocated Support

By Subdivision and Year (2004 – 2015)



Division I FBS Net Operating Results Excluding Allocated Support

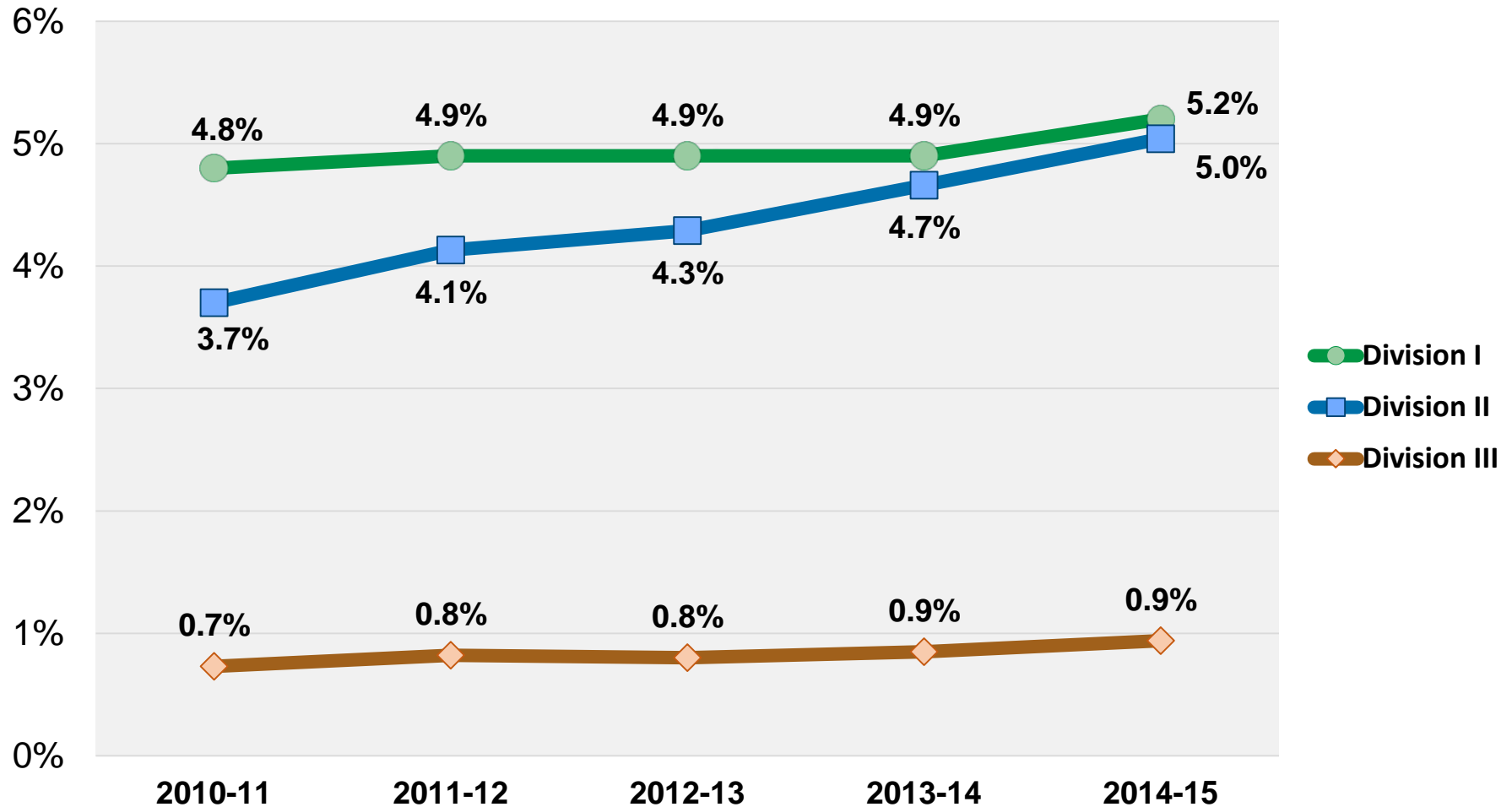
By Autonomy Group and Year (2004 – 2015)



We have witnessed recent increases in the number of international student-athletes.

Rise in International Student-Athletes

(% of International Student-Athletes Competing in NCAA Championship Sports)



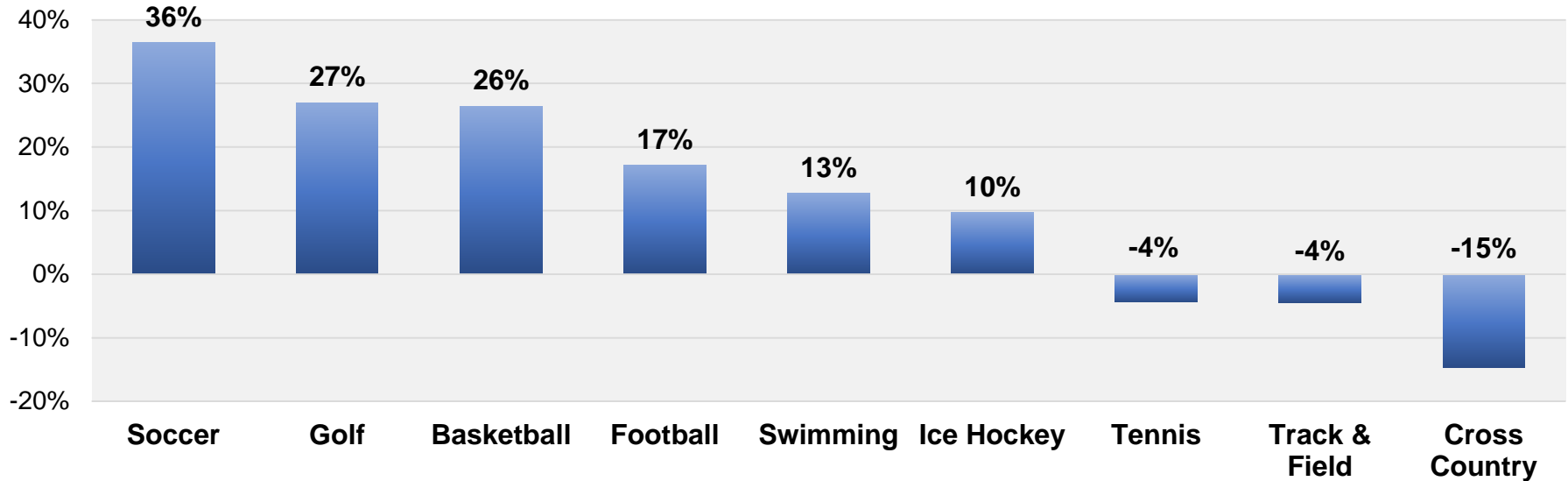
Source: NCAA Sports Sponsorship, Participation and Demographics Database.

Change in the Number of International Student-Athletes

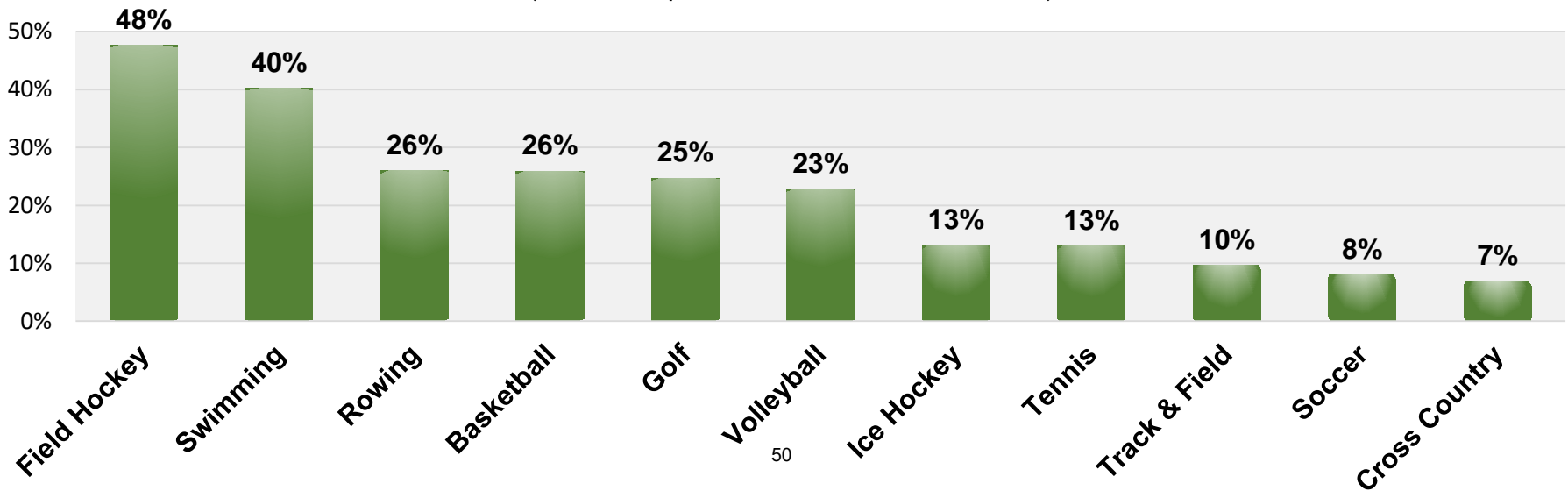
	2011-12	2014-15
Division I	8,171	9,249
Division II	3,788	5,982
Division III	1,263	1,771

Source: NCAA Sports Sponsorship, Participation and Demographics Database.

% Change in the Number of International NCAA Division I Male Student-Athletes: 2011 to 2015
(Men's Sports with >100 International SAs)



% Change in the Number of International NCAA Division I Female Student-Athletes: 2011 to 2015
(Women's Sports with >100 International SAs)



Retention Risk Among International Student-Athletes

(Data from GOALS Survey, all divisions)

- ▶ International student-athletes transfer at higher rates than their domestic and Canadian peers (25% v. 14%), and most often do so citing athletic reasons.
- ▶ Markers often used to identify retention concerns—academic and mental health struggles—may not catch these struggling student-athletes.

	US & Canadian SAs	International SAs
First-generation college student	16%	24%
Would have gone to a 4-year college even if not an athlete	78%	59%
Visited my campus before enrolling	92%	31%

Over the past 10 years, we have seen substantial increases in APR scores, and will continue to see gains for years to come.

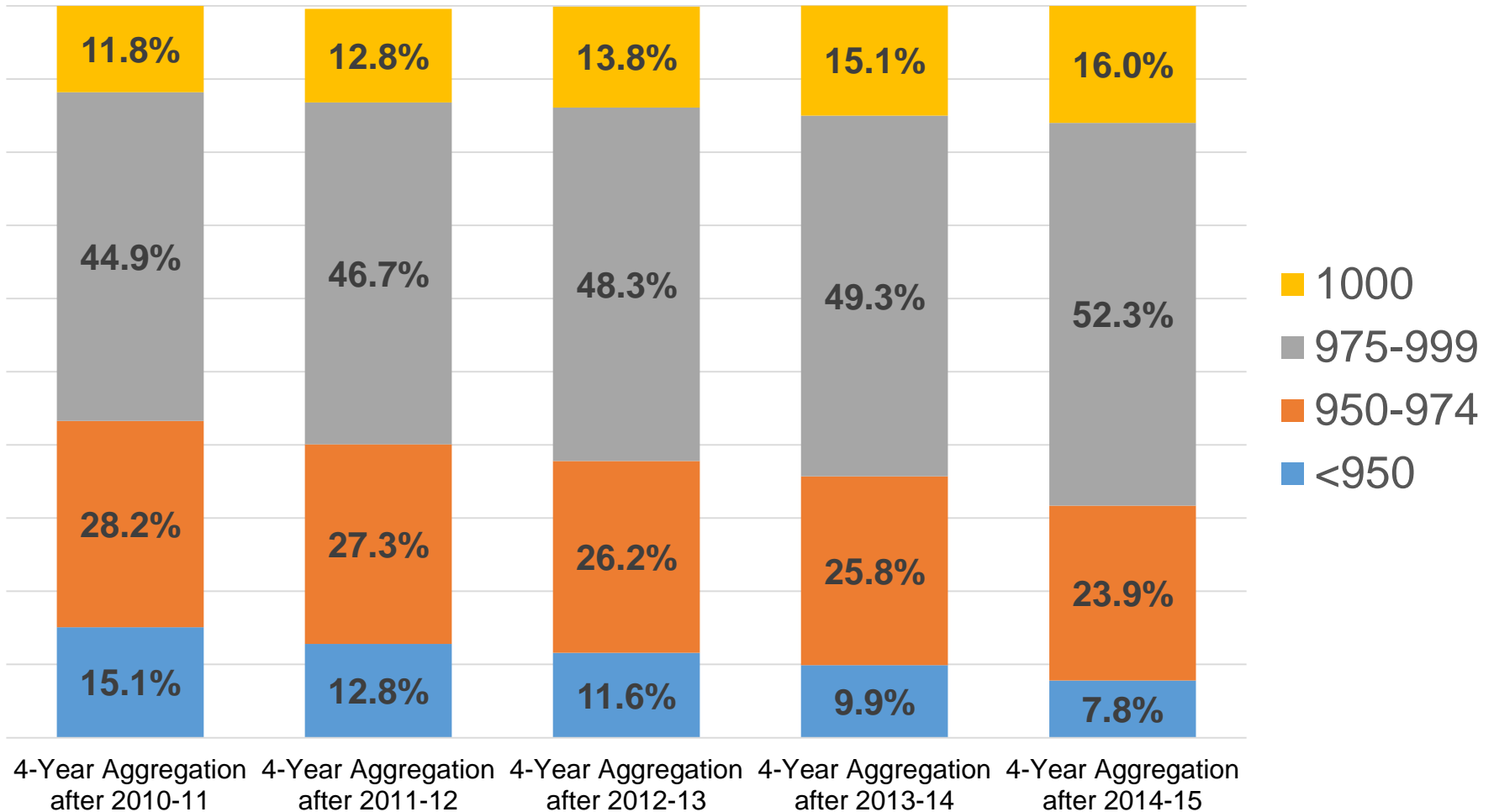
Average APRs by Sport

(Four-Year APR for 2011-12 thru 2014-15 – Sorted Highest to Lowest)

Men's Sports	# Teams	Four-Year APR Average
Ice Hockey	59	987
Gymnastics	15	986
Volleyball	22	985
Fencing	18	984
Water Polo	22	984
Skiing	11	983
Golf	301	983
Rifle (co-ed)	23	981
Swimming	134	980
Tennis	261	979
Cross Country	315	977
Lacrosse	69	977
Soccer	205	974
Baseball	300	970
Wrestling	77	970
Track & Field	281	969
Basketball	350	964
Football (FBS)	127	964
Football (FCS)	124	954

Women's Sports	# Teams	Four-Year APR Average
Gymnastics	61	992
Ice Hockey	35	992
Skiing	12	991
Swimming	196	990
Golf	262	989
Lacrosse	107	989
Rowing	87	988
Field Hockey	78	988
Water Polo	32	987
Cross Country	347	986
Tennis	322	985
Volleyball	333	984
Soccer	331	984
Fencing	23	984
Softball	294	981
Track & Field	333	981
Basketball	348	978
Bowling	31	971

Distribution of Multi-Year APRs (All Squads)



APR Public Recognition Awards

- ▶ In women's sports, a perfect 4-year APR was needed this year to earn an APR public recognition award in every sport but one. In that one sport (women's track), no more than one point could be lost in four years.
- ▶ About half of men's sports require perfect APRs for public recognition. Most of the other men's sports require a team to lose no more than a point or two to earn the award.
- ▶ As a result, some very academically high-performing teams are missing out on recognition in many sports.

Lightning Round

FARs know better than anyone what student-athletes think should be included in Countable Athletically Related Activities (CARA).

“Please indicate which of the following activities you feel should be considered "countable athletically related activities.”
(Percent endorsing “Yes)

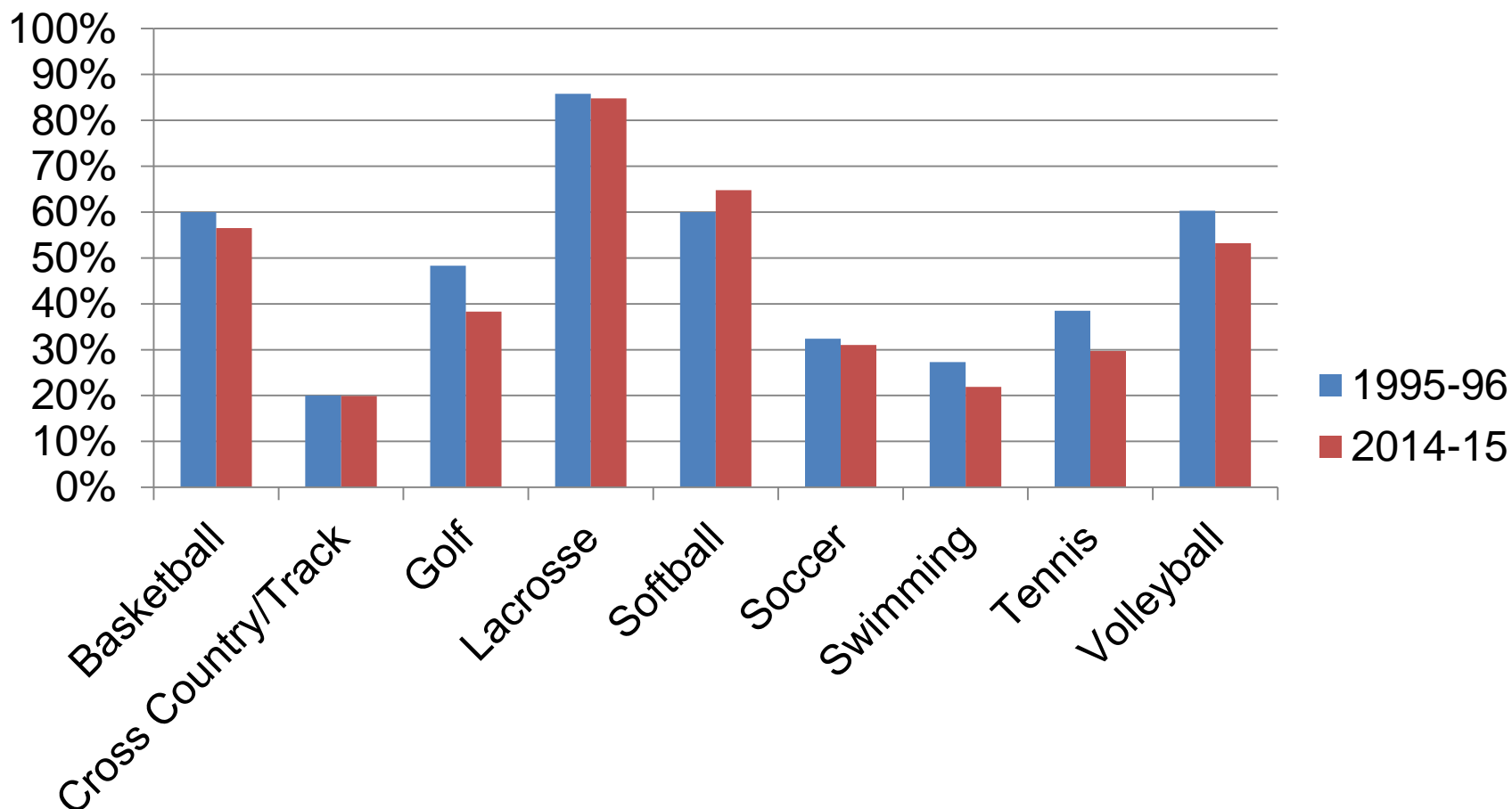
Activity	SAs	Coaches	FAR
Practices	93%	96%	99%
Strength and conditioning	91%	90%	97%
Contests	79%	79%	98%
Individual skill or conditioning w/ coach	79%	80%	98%
Supplemental workouts	73%	49%	80%
Film review	70%	62%	96%
Travel to and from competition	67%	8%	65%
Compliance meetings	61%	7%	56%
Treatment/prevention of injuries	52%	3%	51%
Organized team promotional activities	50%	11%	63%

Activity	SAs	Coaches	FAR
Team fundraising	48%	8%	50%
Prospective student-athlete hosting duties	48%	3%	43%
Sessions with nutritionist	45%	11%	42%
Meetings/sessions w/ sports psychologist	43%	17%	46%
Team study hall	43%	3%	12%
Team volunteer or community service	42%	3%	28%
Academic advisor meetings	42%	1%	9%
Media activities	41%	6%	58%
Pick-up games	38%	4%	29%
Tutoring sessions	33%	1%	8%

There are more female head coaches today than ever before.

Percentage of Female Head Coaches in Various NCAA Women's Sports

(Comparison of 1995-96 vs 2014-15 – All Divisions)



The quality of athletics facilities is the driving force behind student-athlete college choice in Division I.

How Much Did Each Factor Contribute to SA's Decision to Attend This College?

(% Responding Agree or Strongly Agree)

Division I

Academics

Athletics

**Proximity to
Home**

Social Scene

**Expectations
of Others**

**Presence of
Coach**

**Athletic
Facilities**

71%

86%

53%

36%

44%

45%

47%

Division II

67%

87%

56%

35%

43%

43%

44%

Division III

79%

80%

56%

37%

46%

38%

40%

Notes: Endorsement of top two scale points on a 6-point scale.

Coaches in all sports prefer that student-athletes not study abroad or intern in the off-season.

Support allowing SAs to take a period of no athletics activity out-of-season to participate in an educational or career development opportunity
(Percent endorsing “Supportive” and “Very Supportive”)

Men's Sports	SAs	Coaches
Fencing	91%	75%
Rifle	83%	88%
Skiing	74%	60%
Swimming & Diving	73%	50%
FCS Football	72%	41%
Wrestling	70%	66%
FBS Football	70%	48%
Water Polo	70%	36%
Volleyball	68%	88%
Lacrosse	66%	64%
Track & Field	66%	57%
Tennis	63%	48%
Cross Country	63%	46%
Ice Hockey	62%	50%
Basketball	61%	56%
Gymnastics	59%	64%
Soccer	58%	55%
Golf	57%	60%
Baseball	51%	42%

Women's Sports	SAs	Coaches
Basketball	86%	63%
Rugby	84%	50%
Equestrian	84%	57%
Bowling	83%	82%
Volleyball	80%	47%
Rowing	80%	42%
Swimming & Diving	79%	39%
Gymnastics	76%	59%
Field Hockey	75%	42%
Soccer	75%	46%
Cross Country	75%	30%
Golf	74%	44%
Lacrosse	74%	29%
Track & Field	74%	57%
Water Polo	73%	45%
Tennis	73%	49%
Ice Hockey	72%	58%
Beach Volleyball	71%	50%
Softball	70%	52%

Student-athletes take online classes because they think they're easier.

Non-traditional Course Taking

- ▶ About a third of Division I student-athletes who have taken nontraditional courses think such courses are easier.
- ▶ Top reasons for enrolling in nontraditional coursework
 - ▶ Convenient to athletic or academic schedule
 - ▶ To get ahead academically
 - ▶ Because these courses are required
- ▶ 61% of Division I student-athletes who have taken non-traditional courses note that taking traditional in-person courses is an important part of the student-athlete experience



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